THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1823. No. 4.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

the most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House, where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WAREHOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

May 17

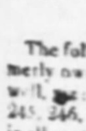
The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE FOX, Jr. } Trustees of
A. JOHNSTON, Jr. } J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Feb 7.—tf.

For Sale or Rent,



And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

late the property of *John L Glaser*, on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this farm is well known here, and persons at a distance, desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE FOX, Jr. } Trustees.
A. JOHNSTON, Jr. }

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823.—tf

Umbrella Manufactory.

J. BYRNE,

HAS removed the above establishment from Third, to Wood-street, west side, third door south from Second-street; where he will gratefully render his best endeavors to serve and please, all who may favor him with their commands. His unremitting attention to his friends, his substantial work, and the promptitude with which it has always been executed, for nearly nine years past, will, he hopes, be credentials in his favor, and being at present supplied with a good assortment of the very best materials, he promises his most assiduous attention to the interest of all who may employ him. Umbrellas that have lost the respectability of their appearance, by wear and dirt, may be much improved in look, and strengthened in fabric, by a varnishing process with which he is well acquainted, at a small expense.

May 20—3teo

LOCKS,
COFFEE MILLS, &c.

John & James Patterson, Jr.

RESPECTFULLY inform Merchants and others, that they have opened a shop in Market street, Pittsburgh, opposite the Gazette office, for the making and vending of all articles in their line of business,

CONSISTING OF

Locks, Coffee Mills, Latches
Bed screws, &c. &c.

Where Western and Country merchants may be supplied wholesale and retail, at all times, with any article in their line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

J. & J. P. think themselves warranted in saying that any article enumerated above, can be had of them equally good and cheap as in any of the eastern cities.

N. B.—Any of the above articles repaired with despatch.

July 26 t&eowtf

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,
At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,

Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,

A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND

Ornamented TYPES,

Suitable for almost every description of

Letter-Press Printing,

And can execute

PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.

With neatness and accuracy.

Union Canal
LOTTERY.

SIXTH CLASS.

THIS popular Lottery, with Capitals amounting to 37,000 Dollars, will be positively determined on the 10th of July next

CAPITAL PRIZES:

$8000,

$4000

$2336. $2000, $1000, $500, $500, $500,

10 of $200.—36 of $100.—72 of $50.

And a variety of inferior prizes.

Tickets, 7 dolls.

Halves $3 50——Quarters $1 75

TO BE HAD AT

Eichbaum & Johnston's BOOKSTORE,

Corner of Market & Second Sts.
PITTSBURGH.

June 6. 6t.

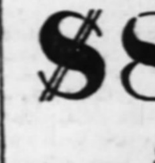
OLD RYE WHISKEY,
AND
PRIME KENTUCKY BACON,

FOR SALE, BY

Allen & Grant.

June 6, 1823—tf.

Sugarhouse Molasses.



For Sale,

A few Barrels first quality
Sugarhouse Molasses.

Apply to
BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELL.
June 6. 3t

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

Political.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democratic Independent Republicans of the City and County of Philadelphia, favorable to the election of ANDREW GREGG, for Governor, held at the Commissioners' Hall, on Saturday the 31st May, 1823.

Wm. Piersoll, was called to the Chair, and *Thomas L. Boileau*, appointed Secretary

On Motion, a committee was appointed to draft an address and resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. The Committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Fellow-Citizens—The time is rapidly approaching when we shall be called upon to exercise one of the most valuable rights, and discharge one of the most solemn duties connected with the purity and preservation of our civil and political institutions—that of voting for Chief Magistrate of the State. That the citizen who may be elevated to this highly responsible station, should, with tried integrity, talents and firmness, unite a practical knowledge of, and a scrupulous regard for the genius and principles of our political system, will readily be conceded by every one who reflects upon the power, patronage and extensive agency in the administration of the government, with which our constitution invests the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Commonwealth.

As members of the Democratic family of Pennsylvania, professing to be governed by those great first principles which form the true basis of republican government, we could heartily have wished to see the party united at the approaching election, in favor of some one man, possessing these essential qualifications. Two candidates, have, however, been nominated by the Democratic party. It is our right as well as our duty, to weigh their merits and decide between them: and without any wish to excite the bitter feelings which questions of this kind are but too apt to arouse, we deem it proper publicly to state a few of the reasons which will determine our choice of the individuals thus presented to the public consideration.

John Andrew Shulze was nominated by a convention which originated in a *caucus* of the Legislature, and which met at Harrisburgh, during the session of the Legislature, pursuant to a previous arrangement of the caucus, but in a direct contravention of the opinion of the Democratic party, as expressed by its delegates nearly three years before in Convention at Lewistown. Many of the counties throughout the state entered their protest against this insidious interference of the Legislature, in a matter appertaining purely to the people, so soon as the proceeding was made known. It was regarded as an attempt on the part of the Legislature (how, indeed, could it be regarded in any other light) to compass, by covert and indirect measures, that which they well knew, the people would not bear them out in doing, openly and directly.

Why we would ask, should the Legislature interfere at all in a matter of this kind, not having the most remote connexion with their legitimate duties? Surely the people are competent to the management of their own concerns: and none can more properly and exclusively appertain to them, than that of selecting a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the State. And why did they summon a Convention to meet on the fourth of March at Harrisburgh, unless for the very purpose of having a nomination made under their own eye, in conformity with the views, the wishes, the feelings, and the influence which they might have and exercise, in relation to the individual to be selected? The very nature of the proceeding on their part, the observation of those who were present, and witnessed the various fluctuations of sentiment in the Convention, and the final result of their meeting, all conspire to prove, that it was an officious intermeddling of the Legislature, explicable upon no other principle than that above assigned.

But the agency of the Legislature in originating the Convention, and the time and place at which they met, are not its only objectionable features. The materials of which it was composed, render it manifest that it was not that pure emanation from the people, which would be likely to speak the People's will, untainted by Legislative influence, and unbiassed by interested motives. More than one fifth of all the persons who sat in it, and were present at the nomination of John A. Shulze, were members of the Legislature.—Many others who sat and voted in it, were then, and had been for some time previous, in attendance at Harrisburgh, making interest for the passage of bills then pending in the Legislature—and of course they would not feel disposed to endanger the primary object of their visit to the seat of government, by resisting the nomination of the Legislative candidate, however unacceptable or unknown they might believe him to be to the people. Another, and no very inconsiderable portion of this convention, was composed of persons who held offices under the late governor, and the love of place and power, whether honorary or pecuniary in their nature, is so strongly implanted in the human breast, as to warrant the conclusion that their main spring of action was not devotion to the public weal, but a desire to regain the stations they had lost by a change of the administration of the state.

[illegible] such was the [illegible] [illegible] will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ence to the delegation from the city and county of Philadelphia, and the county of Bucks, without extending our view any further. Of the two and twenty persons, who professed to represent, in this convention, the Democratic citizens of these three sections of the state, eleven were either members of the Legislature, or persons attending at Harrisburgh to procure the passage of bills before the Legislature, or ex-officers under the late administration. The same remark will apply, and perhaps with more force, to the representation from some other parts of the state. It must be obvious to every one not blinded by prejudice, that a convention thus got up, under the auspices of the Legislature, and composed to a considerable extent of persons, who were members of that body, or under its immediate influence, or who were swayed by their passions and interests, rather than by a regard for the public welfare, the voice of the people was not likely to be heard. It was not a representation of the people; and the result accordingly shows that public sentiment was disregarded. So far from the nomination which was made being anticipated, the very name of John A Shulze was unknown to the public ear. It cannot be questioned, but that his nomination is attributable wholly to the matters which we have above stated, as our objections to the convention, together with the additional and facilitating circumstance of his being, at the time, a member of the Legislature, and upon the spot, to adjust preliminaries between the conflicting interests which divided the convention for several days. Had he not been a member of the Legislature, or had the convention met elsewhere, and been differently constituted, he would still have remained in the obscurity from which this nomination has dragged him.

What, we would ask, has John Andrew Shulze ever done, that pointed him out as a suitable person to be recommended to the people of Pennsylvania for their suffrages at the approaching election? In what part of his public life, (for from those who nominated him, we learn that he has been in public office) are we to look for evidence of his qualifications for the high and honorable trust to which they propose to elevate him? If such testimony can be furnished, it should be placed before the public, for to the public he is unknown by any act calculated to inspire confidence in his talents and competency for the duties of a station so important and responsible. That he is deficient in every essential qualification, is alledged by those who know him personally—his fellow townsmen and neighbors, in public meeting, concur in a like representation; and we cannot but confide in its truth, when we reflect, that no part of his life, anterior to his nomination, has been so strongly marked, as to elevate him to public notice.

This would, in itself, be sufficient to induce the conclusion, that he deserves not our suffrages; but on this point we are not left to doubt. So far as we are able to trace him, in the obscure path which he has trodden, we find his course marked by conduct that evinces an entire ignorance of or a culpable disregard for the fundamental principles of our constitution and government. As a member of the House of Representatives, in the session of 1821-22, we find him voting for a bill, which, in professing to provide for the representation of the people of this state in the Congress of the United States, held up "to scorn and derision the equal rights of our fellow-citizens, and made a solemn mockery in the face of the world, of every principle of representative government."

For this bill, which gave to York county a separate representation in Congress, upon a population of 38,759, (the ratio being 40,000) and refused a like representation to Chester county upon a population of 44,451—for this bill which gave two members of Congress to the county of Philadelphia, upon a population of 73,296, and but one member to the county of Lancaster, upon a population of 68,336; leaving 28,336 people in Lancaster county unrepresented, whose voice could never have been heard in Congress for ten successive years." for this bill, which annexed the city of Philadelphia to the county of Delaware, as one district, (tho' separated by the county of Philadelphia) "thereby furnishing a fatal precedent for those who hereafter may "feel power and forget right, to form districts out of portions of the state most remote from each other, to aggrandize the unprincipled and ambitious at the expense of the liberty and prosperity of the country;" for this memorable bill, which, in all its provisions, was a libel upon our government, a subversion of the right of equal representation in the councils of the nation, and a stain upon the character of the Legislature which sanctioned it, did John Andrew Shulze vote, on its passage through the House of Representatives. The intelligence, decision and firmness which have so uniformly, and so conspicuously characterized the official conduct of the present chief magistrate of the state, upon every question affecting the constitutional rights of the citizens, prevented its becoming a law. But on the solemn constitutional question of re-considering the bill, after its rejection by the Governor, John Andrew Shulze again voted for it, with all its unjust and iniquitous provisions fairly spread before him.

What more could be required by any reflecting and prudent man, to convince him that John Andrew Shulze is unfit to be entrusted with the reigns of government? Yet if any person shall doubt, let him call to mind the late session of the Legislature. He will there find this [illegible] a member of the Senate, sanctioning by his vote, the principle that the governor may draw money from the treasury without any appropriation by law to authorise his so doing, although the 21st section of the first article of the constitution expressly provides, that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." Nay, he will not only find him sanctioning this principle, in direct contravention of the constitution, but also voting a direct and positive censure upon the present Chief Magistrate, for not having actually so drawn money from the public coffers. Again he will be found by his vote, and by his voice also, so far as he was competent to give his opinion, asserting the principle in its full extent, that the legislature may at any time, and for any cause, alter, abrogate or annul any charter in the state; thus confounding all distinctions in our government, conferring supreme power upon the legislature, and making its will the tenure by which every stockholder or proprietor in any chartered institution, holds his property.—Again, he will be found voting for a bill, which, had it passed into a law, would have made it a misdemeanor in office, for any magistrate to issue process against, or in any manner to take cognizance of any suit against a militia officer or other person concerned in the execution of the militia laws; thus establishing a military despotism in time of profound peace, although the constitution expressly declares that "the military shall, in all cases and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power."

But it is unnecessary to pursue the inquiry further. The above facts demonstrate, that John Andrew Shulze is either grossly ignorant of the fundamental principles of the government, to the administration of which he aspires—or that he treats them with the most reckless indifference. Either alternative is sufficient to show that he is unworthy of our support.

Andrew Gregg has been nominated by a convention of democratic delegates, elected purely by the people—a convention that assembled at a point remote from the seat of government, and performed the duty for which they had been elected, untainted by the leven of legislative influence. It was truly and emphatically a representation of the people, pure and unadulterated, and we sincerely believe that it has spoken the people's will.

Of the merits of Andrew Gregg, personal and political, it can hardly be necessary for us to say any thing. His integrity and talents stand above all question or cavil. His name is a passport to confidence and esteem. To his fellow-citizens throughout the state, he is well known by a long and honorable career of public service. For two and twenty years did he represent this state in Congress, with distinguished ability and approved fidelity. The estimation in which he was held by his fellow members in the Senate of the United States, as well as by the public generally is clearly evinced by the fact of his having been by them elected to the exalted station of President *pro tempore* of that venerable body *at a time when it was most decidedly democratic in its character*. Education and the experience and practice of many years in public business, have made him familiar with the genius and principles of our government, and he has never been known to deviate from them. His past life affords a sure pledge of his future course. In times of real difficulty, when the landmarks of parties were broadly and plainly defined, he was the firm, consistent and dignified advocate of sound democratic principles and policy. The friend and fellow-laborer of Jefferson, requires no eulogist. Such a man may safely be made the depository of power. His opponents will in vain assail by artful misrepresentation or disingenuous statements, a reputation and character, which are the well earned fruits of a life, signalized by an enlightened, liberal, and faithful devotion to his country's service.

Between two such men, thus placed in nomination by the democratic party, we see no cause to hesitate in our choice, therefore:

Resolved, That we will by all honorable means oppose the election of John Andrew Shulze, to the office of Governor under a firm conviction of the unsuitableness for the station, and a lively apprehension of the pernicious consequences which would result from the success of a candidate whose conduct has hitherto been so utterly irreconcilable with the principles upon which our government is founded.

Resolved, That having the most implicit confidence in the talents, the integrity, the political principles and sound constitutional views of Andrew Gregg, we will zealously and heartily support him as a candidate for the office of governor, and strive by all becoming measures to insure his election.

Resolved, That we do earnestly recommend to our fellow citizens throughout the state, who think with us on this highly important question, to hold county meetings without delay, appoint committees of correspondence, and take such other measures as may appear to them most expedient, or as were recommended by the convention at Lewistown, to insure the election of Andrew Gregg.

Resolved, That the following persons compose the Committee of Correspondence for the City and County of Philadelphia, viz. Col. Thomas Forest, Col. Robert M'Mullin, Wm. Piersoll, Thomas Sparks, William Boyd, Thomas Maitland, John Worts, Alexander Cook, Thomas L. Boileau, and Lewis Rush.

WM. PIERSOLL, *Chairman*.
Thos. L. Boileau, *Secretary*.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1823. No. 4.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

the most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIER'S FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frickman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Bromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

May 17

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } Trustees of
A. JOHNSTON, Jr. } J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Feb 7.—tf.

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

late the property of *John L. Glaser*, on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine farm is well known here, and persons at a distance, desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } *Trustees.*
A. JOHNSTON, Jr. }

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823.—tf.

Umbrella Manufactory.

J. BYRNE,

HAS removed the above establishment from Third, to Wood-street, west side, third door south from Second-street; where he will gratefully render his best endeavors to serve and please, all who may favor him with their commands. His unremitting attention to his friends, his substantial work, and the promptitude with which it has always been executed, for nearly nine years past, will, he hopes, be credentials in his favor, and being at present supplied with a good assortment of the very best materials, he promises his most assiduous attention to the interest of all who may employ him. Umbrellas that have lost the respectability of their appearance, by wear and dirt, may be much improved in look, and strengthened in fabric, by a varnishing process with which he is well acquainted, at a small expense.

May 20—3teo

LOCKS,

COFFEE MILLS, &c.

John & James Patterson, Jr.

RESPECTFULLY inform Merchants and others, that they have opened a shop in Market street, Pittsburgh, opposite the Gazette office, for the making and vending of all articles in their line of business,

CONSISTING OF

Locks, Coffee Mills, Latches
Bed screws, &c. &c.

Where Western and Country merchants may be supplied wholesale and retail, at all times, with any article in their line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

J. & J. P. think themselves warranted in saying that any article enumerated above, can be had of them equally good and cheap as in any of the eastern cities.

N. B.—Any of the above articles repaired with despatch.

July 26 t&eowtf

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,
At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND

Ornamented TYPES,

Suitable for almost every description of

Letter-Press Printing,

And can execute

PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.

With neatness and accuracy.

Union Canal LOTTERY.

SIXTH CLASS.

THIS popular Lottery, with Capitals amounting to 57,000 Dollars, will be positively determined on the 10th of July next

CAPITAL PRIZES:

$8000,

$4000

$2336. $2000, $1000,
$500, $500, $500,

10 of $200.—36 of $100.—72 of $50.

And a variety of inferior prizes.

Tickets, 7 dolls.

Halves $3 50——Quarters $1 75

TO BE HAD AT

Eichbaum & Johnston's
BOOKSTORE,
Corner of Market & Second Sts.
PITTSBURGH.

June 6. 6t.

OLD RYE WHISKEY,

AND

PRIME KENTUCKY BACON,

FOR SALE, BY

Allen & Grant.

June 6, 1823—tf.

Sugarhouse Molasses.

For Sale,

A few Barrels first quality
Sugarhouse Molasses.

Apply to
BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELL.

June 6. 3t

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

Political.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democratic Independent Republicans of the City and County of Philadelphia, favorable to the election of ANDREW GREGG, for Governor, held at the Commissioners' Hall, on Saturday the 31st May, 1823.

Wm. Piersoll, was called to the Chair, and *Thomas L. Boileau*, appointed Secretary

On Motion, a committee was appointed to draft an address and resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. The Committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Fellow-Citizens—The time is rapidly approaching when we shall be called upon to exercise one of the most valuable rights, and discharge one of the most solemn duties connected with the purity and preservation of our civil and political institutions—that of voting for Chief Magistrate of the State. That the citizen who may be elevated to this highly responsible station, should, with tried integrity talents and firmness, unite a practical knowledge of, and a scrupulous regard for the genius and principles of our political system, will readily be conceded by every one who reflects upon the power, patronage and extensive agency in the administration of the government, with which our constitution invests the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Commonwealth.

As members of the Democratic family of Pennsylvania, professing to be governed by those great first principles which form the true basis of republican government, we could heartily have wished to see the party united at the approaching election, in favor of some one man, possessing these essential qualifications. Two candidates, have, however, been nominated by the Democratic party. It is our right as well as our duty, to weigh their merits and decide between them: and without any wish to excite the bitter feelings which questions of this kind are but too apt to arouse, we deem it proper publicly to state a few of the reasons which will determine our choice of the individuals thus presented to the public consideration

John Andrew Shulze was nominated by a convention which originated in a *caucus* of the Legislature, and which met at Harrisburgh, during the session of the Legislature pursuant to a previous arrangement of the caucus, but in a direct contravention of the opinion of the Democratic party, as expressed by its delegates nearly three years before in Convention at Lewistown. Many of the counties throughout the state entered their protest against this insidious interference of the Legislature, in a matter appertaining purely to the people, so soon as the proceeding was made known. It was regarded as an attempt on the part of the Legislature (how, indeed, could it be regarded in any other light) to compass, by covert and indirect measures, that which they well knew, the people would not bear them out in doing, openly and directly.

Why we would ask, should the Legislature interfere at all in a matter of this kind, not having the most remote connexion with their legitimate duties? Surely the people are competent to the management of their own concerns: and none can more properly and exclusively appertain to them, than that of selecting a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the State. And why did they summon a Convention to meet on the fourth of March at Harrisburgh, unless for the very purpose of having a nomination made under their own eye, in conformity with the views, the wishes, the feelings, and the influence which they might have and exercise, in relation to the individual to be selected? The very nature of the proceeding on their part, the observation of those who were present, and witnessed the various fluctuations of sentiment in the Convention, and the final result of their meeting, all conspire to prove, that it was an officious intermeddling of the Legislature, explicable upon no other principle than that above assigned.

But the agency of the Legislature in originating the Convention, and the time and place at which they met, are not its only objectionable features. The materials of which it was composed, render it manifest that it was not that pure emanation from the people, which would be likely to speak the People's will, untainted by Legislative influence, and unbiassed by interested motives. More than one fifth of all the persons who sat in it, and were present at the nomination of John A. Shulze, were members of the Legislature.—Many others who sat and voted in it, were then, and had been for some time previous, in attendance at Harrisburgh, making interest for the passage of bills then pending in the Legislature---and of course they would not feel disposed to endanger the primary object of their visit to the seat of government by resisting the nomination of the Legislative candidate, however unacceptable or unknown they might believe him to be to the people. Another, and no very inconsiderable portion of this convention, was composed of persons who held offices under the late governor, and the love of place and power, whether honorary or pecuniary in their nature, is so strongly implanted in the human breast, as to warrant the conclusion that their main spring of action was not devotion to the public weal, but a desire to regain the stations they had lost in a change of the administration of the state.

That such was the complexion of this convention, will abundantly appear, by a reference to the delegation from the city and county of Philadelphia, and the county of Bucks, without extending our view any further. Of the two and twenty persons, who professed to represent, in this convention, the Democratic citizens of these three sections of the state, eleven were either members of the Legislature, or persons attending at Harrisburgh to procure the passage of bills before the Legislature, or ex-officers under the late administration. The same remark will apply, and perhaps with more force, to the representation from some other parts of the state. It must be obvious to every one not blinded by prejudice, that a convention thus got up, under the auspices of the Legislature, and composed to a considerable extent of persons, who were members of that body, or under its immediate influence, or who were swayed by their passions and interests, rather than by a regard for the public welfare, the voice of the people was not likely to be heard. It was not a representation of the people; and the result accordingly shows that public sentiment was disregarded. So far from the nomination which was made being anticipated, the very name of John A Shulze was unknown to the public ear. It cannot be questioned, but that his nomination is attributable wholly to the matters which we have above stated, as our objections to the convention, together with the additional and facilitating circumstance of his being, at the time, a member of the Legislature, and upon the spot, to adjust preliminaries between the conflicting interests which divided the convention for several days. Had he not been a member of the Legislature, or had the convention met elsewhere, and been differently constituted, he would still have remained in the obscurity from which this nomination has dragged him.

What, we would ask, has John Andrew Shulze ever done, that pointed him out as a suitable person to be recommended to the people of Pennsylvania for their suffrages at the approaching election? In what part of his public life, (for from those who nominated him, we learn that he has been in public office) are we to look for evidence of his qualifications for the high and honorable trust to which they propose to elevate him? If such testimony can be furnished, it should be placed before the public, for to the public he is unknown by any act calculated to inspire confidence in his talents and competency for the duties of a station so important and responsible. That he is deficient in every essential qualification, is alledged by those who know him personally—his fellow townsmen and neighbors in public meeting, concur in a like representation; and we cannot but confide in its truth, when we reflect, that no part of his life, anterior to his nomination, has been so strongly marked, as to elevate him to public notice.

This would, in itself, be sufficient to induce the conclusion, that he deserves not our suffrages; but on this point we are not left to doubt. So far as we are able to trace him, in the obscure path which he has trodden, we find his course marked by conduct that evinces an entire ignorance of or a culpable disregard for the fundamental principles of our constitution and government. As a member of the House of Representatives, in the session of 1821-22, we find him voting for a bill, which, in professing to provide for the representation of the people of this state in the Congress of the United States, held up "to scorn and derision the equal rights of our fellow-citizens, and made a solemn mockery in the face of the world, of every principle of representative government."

For this bill, which gave to York county a separate representation in Congress, upon a population of 38,759, (the ratio being 40,000) and refused a like representation to Chester county upon a population of 44,451—for this bill which gave two members of Congress to the county of Philadelphia, upon a population of 73,296, and but one member to the county of Lancaster, upon a population of 68,336; leaving 28,336 people in Lancaster county unrepresented, whose voice could never have been heard in Congress for ten successive years," for this bill, which annexed the city of Philadelphia to the county of Delaware, as one district, (tho' separated by the county of Philadelphia) "thereby furnishing a fatal precedent for those who hereafter may "feel power and forget right, to form districts out of portions of the state most remote from each other, to aggrandize the unprincipled and ambitious at the expense of the liberty and prosperity of the country;" for this memorable bill, which, in all its provisions was a libel upon our government, a subversion of the right of equal representation in the councils of the nation, and a stain upon the character of the Legislature which sanctioned it, did John Andrew Shulze vote, on its passage through the House of Representatives. The intelligence, decision and firmness which have so uniformly, and so conspicuously characterized the official conduct of the present chief magistrate of the state, upon every question affecting the constitutional rights of the citizens, prevented its becoming a law. But on the solemn constitutional question of re-considering the bill, after its rejection by the Governor, John Andrew Shulze again voted for it, with all its unjust and iniquitous provisions fairly spread before him.

What more could be required by any reflecting and prudent man, to convince him that John Andrew Shulze is unfit to be entrusted with the reigns of government? Yet if any person shall doubt, let him call to mind the late session of the Legislature. He will there find this individual, as a member of the Senate, sanctioning by his vote, the principle that the governor may draw money from the treasury without any appropriation by law to authorise his so doing, although the 21st section of the first article of the constitution expressly provides, that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." Nay, he will not only find him sanctioning this principle, in direct contravention of the constitution, but also voting a direct and positive censure upon the present Chief Magistrate, for not having actually so drawn money from the public coffers. Again he will be found by his vote, and by his voice also, so far as he was competent to give his opinion, asserting the principle in its full extent, that the legislature may at any time, and for any cause alter abrogate or annul any charter in the state; thus confounding all distinctions in our government, conferring supreme power upon the legislature, and making its will the tenure by which every stockholder or proprietor in any chartered institution, holds his property.—Again, he will be found voting for a bill, which, had it passed into a law, would have made it a misdemeanor in office, for any magistrate to issue process against, or in any manner to take cognizance of any suit against a militia officer or other person concerned in the execution of the militia laws; thus establishing a military despotism in time of profound peace, although the constitution expressly declares that "the military shall in all cases and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power."

But it is unnecessary to pursue the inquiry further. The above facts demonstrate, that John Andrew Shulze is either grossly ignorant of the fundamental principles of the government, to the administration of which he aspires—or that he treats them with the most reckless indifference. Either alternative is sufficient to show that he is unworthy of our support.

Andrew Gregg has been nominated by a convention of democratic delegates, elected purely by the people—a convention that assembled at a point remote from the seat of government, and performed the duty for which they had been elected, untainted by the leven of legislative influence. It was truly and emphatically a representation of the people, pure and unadulterated, and we sincerely believe that it has spoken the people's will.

Of the merits of Andrew Gregg, personal and political, it can hardly be necessary for us to say any thing. His integrity and talents stand above all question or cavil. His name is a passport to confidence and esteem. To his fellow-citizens throughout the state, he is well known by a long and honorable career of public service. For two and twenty years did he represent this state in Congress, with distinguished ability and approved fidelity. The estimation in which he was held by his fellow members in the Senate of the United States, as well as by the public generally is clearly evinced by the fact of his having been by them elected to the exalted station of President *pro tempore* of that venerable body *at a time when it was most decidedly democratic in its character*. Education and the experience and practice of many years in public business, have made him familiar with the genius and principles of our government, and he has never been known to deviate from them. His past life affords a sure pledge of his future course. In times of real difficulty, when the landmarks of parties were broadly and plainly defined, he was the firm, consistent and dignified advocate of sound democratic principles and policy. The friend and fellow-laborer of Jefferson, requires no eulogist. Such a man may safely be made the depository of power. His opponents will in vain assail by artful misrepresentation or disingenuous statements, a reputation and character, which are the well earned fruits of a life, signalized by an enlightened, liberal, and faithful devotion to his country's service.

Between two such men, thus placed in nomination by the democratic party, we see no cause to hesitate in our choice, therefore:

Resolved, That we will by all honorable means oppose the election of John Andrew Shulze, to the office of Governor under a firm conviction of the unsuitableness for the station, and a lively apprehension of the pernicious consequences which would result from the success of a candidate whose conduct has hitherto been so utterly irreconcilable with the principles upon which our government is founded.

Resolved, That having the most implicit confidence in the talents, the integrity, the political principles and sound constitutional views of Andrew Gregg, we will zealously and heartily support him as a candidate for the office of governor, and strive by all becoming measures to insure his election.

Resolved, That we do earnestly recommend to our fellow citizens throughout the state, who think with us on this highly important question, to hold county meetings without delay, appoint committees of correspondence, and take such other measures as may appear to them most expedient, or as were recommended by the convention at Lewistown, to insure the election of Andrew Gregg.

Resolved, That the following persons compose the Committee of Correspondence for the City and County of Philadelphia, viz. Col. Thomas Forest, Col. Robert M'Mullin, Wm. Piersoll, Thomas Sparks, William Boyd, Thomas Maitland, John Worts, Alexander Cook, Thomas L. Boileau, and Lewis Rush.

WM. PIERSOLL, Chairman.
THOS. L. BOILEAU, Secretary.

82

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1823.

Mr. Poulson, the respectable editor of the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser, pledges himself for the truth of the facts stated in the following biographical notice of ANDREW GREGG.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

ANDREW GREGG.

Since the nomination of this distinguished and estimable citizen as a candidate for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, great pains have been taken to misrepresent some important circumstances respecting him, with a view to deceive that part of the community whose information is generally derived from certain newspapers published in Philadelphia. It is not because we believe it necessary to the elucidation of the character and well-established reputation of *Andrew Gregg*, that a notice of his life, and public services is now given, but in order to show how far some men will go beyond the boundaries of truth to sustain their private ends, and at the same time to caution the people, how they receive as matter of fact, much of what is every day furnished by the illiberal opponents of this long tried Patriot.

Andrew Gregg was born near Carlisle in Cumberland county, in the State of Pennsylvania, in 1755; he received the rudiments of a classical education at a Grammar School in Carlisle, and finished his studies at Newark Academy, in the State of Delaware, then a Seminary of considerable distinction. He was one of a numerous family of children, whose parents, though highly respectable, were not wealthy. When Andrew arrived at manhood, he possessed a stock of useful learning, which was better than riches, and honorably began to provide for his own support as an instructor of youth, and so well did he discharge his duty in that character that he recommended himself to the notice and regard of the learned and discerning men,* through whose patronage he was appointed tutor of the Grammar School of the University of Pennsylvania, in which capacity he remained for several years In 1789, he settled on a farm in Penn valley, then in Northumberland, now Centre county, where he labored with his own hands for the support of his family until 1814, when for the better opportunity of affording education to his children, he removed to Bellefonte, his present place of residence.

Andrew Gregg's public life commenced in 1791, at which time he was elected a member of Congress by a district composed of the Counties of Northumberland Mifflin, Huntingdon, Franklin and Bedford; at the next succeeding election the members of Congress were chosen by a general ticket, and he was one of the successful candidates When the State was again divided into congressional sections, he continued at each succeeding election to be chosen a representative to Congress until 1807. In January of that year, he was appointed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania a Senator of the United States, in which station he remained during six years, the term for which he was elected, and was distinguished by that dignified body in having been twice chosen its President pro tem.

At the close of his senatorial term, he of choice sought retirement, and domestic ease, from which he was reluctantly drawn by the urgent solicitations of Governor Hiester, and other citizens, who knew his independence and weight of character, and was induced to accept the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth, now nearly three years ago.

From the foregoing dates it appears, notwithstanding the untrue assertions to the contrary, that *Andrew Gregg* is now only in the 65th year of his age; it also appears, that of that life, almost 25 years have been employed in the fulfilment of the most responsible and important trusts, which freemen could bestow upon a fellow-citizen. Although he has uniformly belonged to what is called the Democratic party, by which party he has always been selected for the public offices which he has occupied, he nevertheless has on no occasion surrendered his judgment to idle clamor, but faithfully and fearlessly performed what he held to be his conscientious duty Hence we find him uniting with the great and good Washington in opinion, that the treaty negotiated by John Jay was the best which could be obtained, and his vote was accordingly given to the appropriation for carrying it into effect On this subject efforts are now made to brand him as an enemy of his country, but experience has proved that his determination was wise, and that his constituents approved it by their uniform subsequent support.—Let it too be remembered, that much as *Washington*, and *Ames* and *Gregg*, and other patriots were slandered for that act, *no subsequent President, or political party, has been able by war or by negotiation, to gain for the United States better ground than was gained by that treaty!!!*

Andrew Gregg has likewise been recently abused for the course he pursued in regard to the late difficulty with England.—Here too is proof of his prudence in affairs of great national moment. When the President of the United States proposed to the Senate a declaration of War, *Andrew Gregg* thought it was at least premature; he did not believe that the country was at that moment prepared for the conflict of arms, and the first year's campaign fully ascertained the soundness of his judgment. His advice was given, but discovering that a majority of his colleagues were resolved on War, and believing that the more unanimity which should appear on the question the better would it be for the United States, *he voted for the declaration*, as will more fully appear from the Journal of the Senate for the first session of the 12th Congress.—And yet it has been unblushingly asserted (but be with against the *Wolf* his every situation in which this excellent man has been placed he has displayed traits of character which must recommend him to the good will and support of all independent electors, no matter by what party name they have been heretofore known.

He is a firm friend of the Constitution, hence he has opposed every attempt to infringe the rights solemnly guaranteed to the people by that instrument His voice and judgment have been constantly arrayed against the *violation of charters—the interference with religious rights—the shameless attempts to raise the military above the civil power, and in short, all those wild and wicked schemes which were generated and exposed to full view, during the late session of the Legislature!*

Such is the public character of *Andrew Gregg;* in private life he is irreproachable;—mild and retiring in his disposition; he never sought popular distinction, though he always has put a just value upon the good opinion of his fellow-citizens, by whom he has so often, and so long and so deservedly been honored. Blessed with a vigorous constitution, and in the full possession of the faculties of a naturally strong and well cultivated mind, which has been expanded by great experience in the affairs of state, we confidently trust, that it is reserved for Pennsylvania to enjoy the numerous benefits, which will assuredly flow from his election to the office of her Chief Magistrate.

TRUTH.

*Dr. Ewing, Provost; Dr. Davidson, and others, Professors; Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, Thomas Mifflin, Dr. Bond, Francis Hopkinson, Judge Wilson and others, Trustees at that time, of the University;—whose confidence and esteem it was his happiness to enjoy at that particular period of his life.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

From the New York Advocate June 8.

We are indebted to Captain Storey, of the ship Louisa Matilda, arrived at this port on Saturday, in forty days from Cadiz, for a regular file of Spanish papers to the 26th of April, from which we make the following important and interesting extracts. By them it will be seen that the King of Spain had sent to the Council of State a solemn declaration of war against the French, and that the Constitutionalists are actuated with a strong degree of enthusiasm. The French had not passed the Ebro, on the 15th of April, and showed no disposition to do so The army of the Constitutionalists was continually increasing and receiving reinforcements, guerilla parties augmenting on all sides; and the glories of Albufuera, Arlaban, and San Marcial will be repeated all over the Peninsula It does not appear that there is much uniformity in the operations of the French army as nothing was heard from Barcelona of an invasion, although it was intended by the French to enter Catalonia and Guipercoa at the same time. Expresses were sent by the Spanish government to all the authorities, as soon as they received notice of the French invasion, commanding them to proceed immediately to hostilities, with all the means in their power. The Spaniards are very busy in organizing their army, and the soldiery are all flocking to the defence of the capital, and appear determined to give their opponents a warm reception

Translated for the National Advocate.

Seville, April 20.—We have learned for certain, that a decree of his Majesty has been sent to day to the Council of State, which contains a solemn declaration of war of the Spanish nation against the French. Even in this particular, we have the advantage of that government, which has so treacherously ordered an invasion of our territory without a formal declaration of war, against the customs of all civilized nations.

As soon as the government received notice of the French invasion, they sent expresses to all the authorities commanding them to proceed to hostilities against them by all the means in their power, without injuring them.

We are assured that his Majesty has received the resignation of Don Sebastian Fernandez Vallesa, of his offices of Secretary of State and Despatch, of Grace and Justice.

According to intelligence received by the government, the war has assumed a character entirely national. Napoleon the First fell from his throne under our blows—let us be united and constant, and a similar fate awaits our new and ungrateful enemy.

Madrid, April 16.—They write from Saragossa, under date of the 13th, that the volunteer militia of that city, have offered their services as a permanent troop during the war, in case of invasion. They add, that Col. Gurrea has arrived at Lerida with two thousand men, and Don Patricio Dominguez with 4 pieces of artillery, and that they were going against Mequinenza.

April 17.—News from Santiago of the 9th states the factious troops, collected and headed by the ex-governors Marin and Vasquez, were completely routed on the 4th. The mountains and plains were strewed with their dead; 200 prisoners were taken, with Vasquez, and many arms. The victory was gained by troops lately raised, and called QUINTES, or fifths-men.

This evening part of the artillery, &c. from the depository at Segovia arrived.

News from Burgos has been received to the 15th. At that time the French had not passed the Ebro, and showed no disposition to do so There were 6 or 7000 men in that city, and the squadron of artillery had returned which marched out a few days before.

April 19.—The government has officially received the information of the invasion of our territory by the French. The political chief magistrate of Burgos, that of Vittoria, and General Morilla from Valladolid, express themselves thus: The French army is preceded by a vanguard of Frenchified Spaniards, commanded by the infamous Quesada. The national troops fought vigorously against the French in the province of Bilboa, when they retreated on seeing the great superiority in number of the invaders. As soon as the column of the Frenchified Spaniards entered Vittoria, they laid a contribution of $8000 on the inhabitants; the commander made a proclamation calling all the young men to arms; they shot all the militiamen and patriots, and plundered several houses; the French troops still repeat the same atrocities The commanders of the last endeavored to stop these excesses, but they could hardly restrain the soldiery, who were intoxicated with the cries they repeated. They heard very often that of "let the soldiers of the faith die," *muerou los de la fe.* All the rich persons of the province of Vittoria have retired to Burgos, flying from the enemies. The chief magistrate of that province, after having saved all that which belonged to the nation, retired himself, with a column of 600 militia, belonging to the same province. At Burgos they have re united all the troops of the district to act on the flank of the enemies. General Balesteros, with the troops, and some militia of the [illegible] have been united on the left bank of the [illegible] Gen. Morillo, in order to meet the [illegible] of the invasion, adopted the best measures to carry on the war (as we are [illegible]) his measures very firm, to the enemies of the country and of liberty. He has selected Benevente for the seat of his operations, where he has ordered a member of each provincial deputation of the second and third districts to meet. Gen. Abisbal has turned out of Madrid all the prisoners made on the 7th July, and he has placed four battalions in the barracks, which are exercised at every hour of the day, and he has ordered the artillery which was in Segovia, to be brought there; finally, he prepares himself to give a good reception to the infamous hosts which come to enslave us.

Seville, April 22.—The King in order to show a testimony of his regard for this city, has bestowed the title of Duke of Seville on the infant son of the infanta Dona Louisa Carlota.

Nothing is said in Barcelona letters of the 9th of an invasion, so that there cannot be much uniformity in the operations of the French who intended to enter by Catalonia and Guipuzcoa at the same time.

His Majesty has named for the Ministry of the government of the Peninsula, D. Jose Maria Caltrava, Minister of the supreme tribunal of Justice, and for that of War, Field Marshal D. Mariano Zorraquin, chief of E. M. of the first army of operations.

Seville, April 21.—Our armies are receiving considerable reinforcements, the guerilla parties which have begun to form, are augmenting on all sides, and the glories of Albufera, Arlaban, and San Marcial will be repeated all the over the peninsula.

We have received a letter from Madrid dated March 17th, which says: "Considering our circumstances, all is tranquil, and the pure royalists of Saint Louis will be received with valor and resignation, while our armies are completely organizing, and preparing to do more than merely to receive them. If the French rascals are bold enough to march to this capital, rest assured that they will pay dearly for their temerity. All the soldiers are running with a degree of glory and revenge."

We have no news from the Peninsula, and reports of all sorts are continually in circulation. Part of the French army has certainly passed Vittoria, but that signifies nothing, for the nearer they come they know they must divide, and the easier will be our warfare. The departure of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, the Special Tribunal of War; and the Marine, and the inspection af all arms, and many other corporations and private persons, has been determined on. Count Abisbal has made four propositions to our militia, on the part they are to take: 1st The march towards Sevillé, to keep open a communication with government. 2d. That they form part of the army, without additional pay.—3d To admit into the guerillas, every militiaman who subscribes. 4th. Those who choose to stay in Madrid shall give up their munitions, &c. to the army. The greater part of the militia have determined to go to Seville, and the battalions will therefore take their colors, music, and cart 600,000 reys in metal for their necessaries. They will all leave the city in a few days. We have to day supplied the city with a militia guard, and the Count is to review us all at one o'clock—the garrison of the city and the troops of some neighboring towns. All the troops now assembled in the field of the Guardians are full 12,000 men, well clad and armed. Wine and rations were to to be given after the review. The meeting has been in session several days to carry into effect a loan of 6,000,000 reys, which the Intendant of this army considers immediately necessary.

A letter from Burgos mentions, that a great number of people are coming in from the North, telling terrible stories of the French, and still worse of the French Spaniards. It is said here, that Gen. Ballasteros is at Sarazona. Our artillery has gone to Madrid, and there is no national property left to fall into the enemy's hands.

Vigo, April 6.—They received last night information that one of the columns of the troops who were in pursuit of the seditious, having reached them, attacked them, and completely defeated them, with a great number of dead and wounded.

Valencia, April 7.—We are under the necessity of announcing that the valiant column of Catalans and other troops attached to it, which entered a few days ago in this city crowned with the laurels of victory, were yesterday in the afternoon dispersed in the fields of Nules—the seditious, in a very superior number, waited for them, seized the most convenient positions, and prepared their artillery, the light troops (las Guerillas) began the firing, and the strength of the columns, with that ardor which has always been attributed to them, when all at once they found themselves surrounded by the seditious, the cavalry having failed in their charge, in such case they had no other recourse but that of dispersing themselves for their salvation. The two third parts of the infantry have already presented themselves on Castellon de la Plona, where there is another column of 1200 infantry, and 200 cavalry. This also has been joined by more than 50 horses, and we flatter ourselves that as many more yet will present themselves to join them. Such are, Valentianos, the reverses of war; this will always be the case; but valor and constancy shall save us. The losses are nothing while there remains yet means of replacing them. We can, with certainty, announce, that the most energetic precautions have been adopted, in order that the other column which was on the way, coming here, may execute its march with the greatest celerity. Courage, then, we repeat it, and constancy, and the reward of these virtues will never be other than that of victory.

Lisbon, April 10.—General De Rego writes under date of the 5th, from Villa Real, that Ex Count d'Amarante, had his head quarters at Torredoso, and Silveira in Mirandella; that among the insurgents a report was circulated that the ex-count was thinking of withdrawing himself towards Braganza—competent measures had been adopted, conjointly with the authorities on the frontiers to stop the seditious.

On the different points of the province de Tras Los Montez, some light troops (guerillas) have appeared and the seduced peasantry had insulted the constitutionalists on the 29th ult. A number of about 130 enthusiastics commanded by an officer of the suppressed ordinances surrounded the house of the minister of the war department; but fortunately on the day previous he had sent his family into Spain.

They write from Paris that a certain Lady Gallabert, or Cahusac, (supposed name) was going to Madrid, with secret instructions, both verbal and in writing, with intentions to establish a direct correspondence with the King by means of a minister; they say that she had a brother-in-law who is colonel of the Guards, [R. 82] and add that she carried her written instructions on silk paper, sewed up in her boddice.—*Diario del Gobierno, or Government Journal.*

April 8.—On the 8th, at four in the evening, the van guard of the Constitutional army entered Mirandella with vivas, &c. In the morning the remains of the royalist infantry had marched out towards Braganza, which they have since evacuated. A few Guerillas there under a priest were driven off by the Constitutionalists, but they had robbed the public property, laid the inhabitants under contributions, &c.

From the New-York Spectator.

The James Cropper, of the Old Line of Packets, has just arrived from Liverpool in 40 days—having sailed on the 1st of May. We have our regular files of London and Liverpool papers—the former to the evening of the 29th, and the latter to the 1st of May, both inclusive.

The Courier of the 29th is nearly filled with the proceedings of Parliament on the preceding evening. We perceive there was a long debate in the House of Commons on a motion of Mr. J. Macdonald, blaming the conduct of Ministers in the part they have acted in the late negotiations with the continental powers, and representing that the adoption of a more decisive tone at Verona would have prevented the invasion of Spain by France. To this an amendment was moved by Mr. Stuart Wortley, expressing the approbation of the house, as to the principles which have guided his Majesty's Ministers in their negotiations, lamenting that those negotiations have been unsuccessful in averting war, asserting neutrality to be the best policy for the country at the present moment, but declaring the readiness of the Commons to afford the most zealous and cordial support, should his Majesty find himself unfortunately compelled to abandon that neutrality.

The Government of the Netherlands has declared its neutrality in the contest between Spain and France, and forbidden captured vessels of either party to be brought into its ports.

London, Sunday evening, April 27.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM THE MONITEUR.

Last night we received the Paris Journals of Thursday and Friday last. The Moniteur of Thursday contains an official despatch from Gen Guilleminot, which details the present position of the French force under the Duke of Angoulême. The head-quarters of this army have been for some days at Vittoria. But the corps under the Duke of Reggio has passed the Ebro, occupied Briviesca, and is on the road to Burgos, which is nearly half way from Bayonne to Madrid. The second corps is advancing to Saragossa. The third corps has been left behind to blockade St. Sebastian and Pampeluna. Notwithstanding the uninterrupted advance of the army, no very sanguine expectations are entertained of its reaching Madrid until the latter end of the next month. In the mean time some apprehension had been excited at Paris, lest the forces under Mina and Gen. Ballasteros should form a junction in the neighborhood of Saragossa—to prevent which, orders had been sent to Gen. Mollitor to advance with his corps by forced marches.

From the Moniteur of Thursday, April 24.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY OF SPAIN.

The head-quarters of the Army have been at Vittoria since the day before yesterday. The will remain there some days. This town displayed much enthusiasm on the arrival of his Royal Highness, which was celebrated, as in all the places where his Royal Highness has stopped, by "feux de joie," fetes and dances.

The Marshall Duke of Reggio passed the Ebro some days ago, and his troops occupy Briviesca. In the fort of Pancorbo there were found 31 pieces of cannon, 15 of them brass.—The Marshall is going to proceed to Burgos; the French troops are called thither by the wishes of the whole population, repeatedly expressed by the authorities of that capital of Old Castile.

The second corps continues its movements towards Saragossa, and is perfectly well received in Navarre. The Prince of Hohenlohe, with the third corps forms the blockade of St. Sebastian, and that of Pampeluna.

The regiments of the Royal Guard forming part of the corps of reserve under the orders of General Count Bourdesoult, arrived at Vittoria yesterday.

The King's household troops and the divisions of cavalry are on the march to join the army

Divers corps of Spanish Royalist troops continue to flank and precede the movements of our columns.

The supply of provisions is secured; the most admirable discipline continues to prevail in the army Nothing, therefore, feels the war, or the country that it has passed through, and the roads are perfectly safe.

By the command of his Royal Highness,
The Major-Gen. GUILLEMINOT
Head Quarters at Vittoria, 19th April, 1823.

London, April 29.

From the Journal des Debats of Friday, April 25.

Count Amarante, who was said to have been killed, having learnt in the province of Traos-Montes, in Portugal, that the French army had crossed the Bidassoa, has made a proposal made to the Duke of Angoulême, to enter on his side into Spain, or to advance with 2000 infantry and 8000 cavalry towards Aat rga.—Duke of Angoulême has returned thanks to Count Amarante, but has not accepted his services, because France is not at war with Portugal.

Letters from Marseilles of the 17th announce the taking off the embargo laid on Spanish vessels.

Every exertion is making for the immediate equipment for sea, of his Majesty's ship the Prince Regent, lately launched at Chatham; and the Revenge, of 78 guns, the flag ship of Vice Admiral Sir H. B. Neale, G. C. B. Large placards were posted yesterday morning in the vicinity of Tower-Hill, East Smithfield, &c. for seamen to enter on board.

Letters from Hamburgh say, that news had been received there from Cronstadt, stating that the Russian fleet in that port was arming with great diligence On the other hand Englishmen who have arrived in that city, affirm that an English fleet was coming to cruise in the Baltic, while Denmark is said to be arming ships of war to defend the Sound

EMANUEL SWEDENBORG.

A curious circumstance relative to this celebrated character, and which excites unfeigned interest among his numerous followers, has come to light within a few weeks past. It appears that he departed this life about fifty years ago, and was buried in a vault or small church or chapel in the neighborhood of Ratcliffe highway Some time after his interment, one of his disciples came over to England, and whether prompted by supernatural inspiration, or by his own blind superstition, does not appear—contrived by means of bribing the sexton or grave digger, to gain admittance to the cemetry where the body was deposited —Here, in the silent hour of midnight, having previously supplied himself with the necessary implements he broke open the coffin, and severed the head from the departed Saint, with the former of which he safely decamped to his own country. This relic he preserved with the greatest care and veneration till the day of his death, when it was discovered by his surviving relatives; and from written documents left behind the fanatic, the whole circumstance connected with this extraordinary affair were developed —His friends alarmed at the consequence that might follow such an unhallowed violation of the tomb, and being desirous of atoning in some measure for the sins of him who had been guilty of so great a crime, caused the head to be forthwith transmitted to this country, with a request that the coffin might be re-opened for the purpose of ascertaining if it was the identical head of the Saint, and if so, that it might be restored to its orginal situation.

In compliance with the request, the coffin was opened, and the above story proved to be correct, the trunk only of a skeleton presented itself to the astonished eyes of those around. The head has accordingly been reinterred with due solemnity in the presence of the Elders of the Church. *Lon. pap.*

In the British House of Lords, on the 24th, Lord Ellenborough moved an address condemning the conduct and correspondence of the Ministry in the cause of Spain He supported his motion by a long and able speech, and the debate was continued with much animation and talent on both sides, until half past 2 o'clock in the morning, when the question on the address was taken and decided in favor of the ministry by a majority of 94 votes, 142 to 48

In his speech in the House of Lords, on the 24th, Lord Liverpool said, that "he considered the success of France in Spain, as *most unlikely*, and he looked with great apprehension to the effects which the contest would produce in France if her arms did not succeed. It was better for England to remain at peace, *taking the chances of the failure of the French force*, rather than rashly to encounter the evils and inconveniences of war.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Pittsburgh, June 6.

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

tf

STOP THIEF!

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ON the night of Tuesday the 10th inst. the House of the subscriber, known as the Lower Ferry near Steubenville, was entered and robbed of several articles, viz: 6 silver table spoons, with the letters S. C. engraved on the handles; 11 silver tea spoons, 5 marked as above, and 6 with the letters E. C.; a plated castor frame, with divisions for 8 bottles, a block tin tea pot; an old fashioned double cased silver watch; a pair of silver framed spectacles, with white glasses; a delf sugar bowl, and a girl's gingham frock It is supposed the thief went towards Pittsburgh. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the thief and the recovery of the property, or $20 for the whole of the property, and in the same proportion for a part Silversmiths and others are requested to be on their guard, as the property will doubtless be offered for sale.

Seth Clark.

June 13,

NEW POEM.

THE Author of the *original* Poem, on the city of Pittsburgh, having spent considerable time and expense in writing the composition, in which he has endeavored to please *all* and offend *none*, solicits the patronage of the generous citizens of this place.

Many of the author's Poems are already before the public, and he has no hesitation in saying, that they have been received with applause. It cannot be expected that his *ideas* are so *bright* or that his *verse* is so *enchanting*, as that of those who have received a more liberal education. But on all occasions in which his pen has been employed he has been careful to impress on the minds of his readers, the *greatest* veneration for *virtue* and *religion*.

The *preacher* in the *pulpit*, the *lawyer* at the *bar* the *soldier* in the *field*, and the *orator* in *congress*, have ever received the *meed* of praise and sworn the *chaplet* of *public* favor They are at the very fountain of popularity, and partake freely of its bounty. Not so with the poor humble poet, for he must sit and sip at the stream of *Helicon*, or court the favors of fancy There is not, perhaps, in the world, a more difficult task to perform, than the labors of the poets; and those who have taken upon themselves to put down American literature, it is hoped will spare their spleen on this occasion, or they may hear from the author in some other way than through the circulating medium of a pamphlet He is truly sensible that there are many native prejudices, but such stains on the character of *American* poets, ought not to be tolerated. As to *criticism*, it has grown so common that but a few regard its decision; and happily for the cause of American genius, poetry has been received favorably *even by Europeans*.

"For all those whom true candor do inspire,
Blame not with half the passion they admire;
Each little blemish with regret descry,
But mark the beauties with a rapturous eye."

Many persons may be urgent in their inquiries to obtain a knowledge of the author of this poem. It is doubtless necessary that such an inquiry should be made. As it relates to myself, I am not a native of Pittsburgh but I am one who wishes well to her prosperity and glory. As an *American* and a *traveller*, I have visited nearly all the cities in the *United States*, and in none of them have I received more firm and disinterested friendship than in this. *Pittsburgh* is truly a pleasant, healthy and flourishing city. Long may she prosper and shine as a refulgent STAR in the Western hemisphere. May that Almighty Being, who is supremely great, superlatively glorious, and transcendantly high, by the administration of his power and mercy, forever preserve this city free from those vices which have proved the ruin and disgrace of the cities of Greece and Rome.

As it respects the poem on *Pittsburgh*, it shall give a short but faithful description of the landscapes, in and about the city; the navigation of her rivers, the flourishing state of her commerce; the morals and manners of her citizens; their dress and amusements; their religion; and lastly with their meed of praise to her civil and military characters. The work shall contain more than 50 pages, printed with a fair type, on good medium paper, folded, stitched and covered. The price to subscribers will be *fifty cents* for each copy, and to those who will take a quantity, a liberal deduction will be made, but to non-subscribers the price will be enhanced. To conclude, you will please,

A native bard to raise,
Tho' small his merits, to the rank of praise.

J. W. Skinner.

June 20.—1t

JUSTICES' BLANKS,
For sale at this Office.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1823.

Mr. Poulson, the respectable editor of the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser, pledges himself for the truth of the facts stated in the following biographical notice of ANDREW GREGG.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

ANDREW GREGG.

Since the nomination of this distinguished and estimable citizen as a candidate for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, great pains have been taken to misrepresent some important circumstances respecting him, with a view to deceive that part of the community whose information is generally derived from certain newspapers published in Philadelphia. It is not because we believe it necessary to the elucidation of the character and well established reputation of *Andrew Gregg*, that a notice of his life, and public services is now given, but in order to show how far some men will go beyond the boundaries of truth to sustain their private ends, and at the same time to caution the people, how they receive as matter of fact, much of what is every day furnished by the illiberal opponents of this long tried Patriot.

Andrew Gregg was born near Carlisle in Cumberland county, in the State of Pennsylvania, in 1758; he received the rudiments of a classical education at a Grammar School in Carlisle, and finished his studies at Newark Academy, in the State of Delaware, then a Seminary of considerable distinction. He was one of a numerous family of children, whose parents, though highly respectable, were not wealthy. When Andrew arrived at manhood, he possessed a stock of useful learning, which was better than riches, and honorably began to provide for his own support as an instructor of youth, and so well did he discharge his duty in that character that he recommended himself to the notice and regard of the learned and discerning men,* through whose patronage he was appointed tutor of the Grammar School of the University of Pennsylvania, in which capacity he remained for several years. In 1789, he settled on a farm in Penn valley, then in Northumberland, now Centre county, where he labored with his own hands for the support of his family until 1814, when for the better opportunity of affording education to his children, he removed to Bellefonte, his present place of residence.

Andrew Gregg's public life commenced in 1791, at which time he was elected a member of Congress by a district composed of the Counties of Northumberland Mifflin, Huntingdon, Franklin and Bedford; at the next succeeding election the members of Congress were chosen by a general ticket, and he was one of the successful candidates. When the State was again divided into congressional sections, he continued at each succeeding election to be chosen a representative to Congress until 1807. In January of that year, he was appointed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania a Senator of the United States, in which station he remained during six years, the term for which he was elected, and was distinguished by that dignified body in having been twice chosen its President pro tem.

At the close of his senatorial term, he of choice sought retirement, and domestic ease, from which he was reluctantly drawn by the urgent solicitations of Governor Hiester, and other citizens, who knew his independence and weight of character, and was induced to accept the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth, now nearly three years ago.

From the foregoing dates it appears, notwithstanding the untrue assertions to the contrary, that *Andrew Gregg* is now only in the 65th year of his age; it also appears, that of that life, almost 25 years have been employed in the fulfilment of the most responsible and important trusts, which freemen could bestow upon a fellow-citizen. Although he has uniformly belonged to what is called the Democratic party, by which party he has always been selected for the public offices which he has occupied, he nevertheless has on no occasion surrendered his judgment to idle clamor, but faithfully and fearlessly performed what he held to be his conscientious duty. Hence we find him uniting with the great and good Washington in opinion, that the treaty negotiated by John Jay was the best which could be obtained, and his vote was accordingly given to the appropriation for carrying it into effect. On this subject efforts are now made to brand him as an enemy of his country, but experience has proved that his determination was wise, and that his constituents approved it by their uniform subsequent support.—Let it too be remembered, that much as *Washington*, and *Ames* and *Gregg*, and other patriots were slandered for that act, *no subsequent President, or political party, has been able by war or by negotiation, to gain for the United States better ground than was gained by that treaty!!!*

Andrew Gregg has likewise been recently abused for the course he pursued in regard to the late difficulty with England.—Here too is proof of his prudence in affairs of great national moment. When the President of the United States proposed to the Senate a declaration of War, *Andrew Gregg* thought it was at least premature; he did not believe that the country was at that moment prepared for the conflict of arms, and the first year's campaign fully ascertained the soundness of his judgment. His advice was given, but discovering that a majority of his colleagues were resolved on War, and believing that the more unanimity which should appear on the question the better would it be for the United States, *he voted for the declaration*, as will more fully appear from the Journal of the Senate for the first session of the 12th Congress.—And yet it has been unblushingly asserted that he voted *against the War!* In every situation in which this excellent man has been placed he has displayed traits of character which must recommend him to the good will and support of all independent electors, no matter by what party name they have been heretofore known.

He is a firm friend of the Constitution, hence he has opposed every attempt to infringe the rights solemnly guaranteed to the people by that instrument. His voice and judgment have been constantly arrayed against the *violation of charters—the interference with religious rights—the shameless attempts to raise the military above the civil power, and in short, all those wild and wicked schemes which were generated and exposed to full view, during the late session of the Legislature!*

Such is the public character of *Andrew Gregg;* in private life he is irreproachable;—mild and retiring in his disposition; he never sought popular distinction, though he always has put a just value upon the good opinion of his fellow-citizens, by whom he has so often, and so long and so deservedly been honored. Blessed with a vigorous constitution, and in the full possession of the faculties of a naturally strong and well cultivated mind, which has been expanded by great experience in the affairs of state, we confidently trust, that it is reserved for Pennsylvania to enjoy the numerous benefits, which will assuredly flow from his election to the office of her Chief Magistrate.

TRUTH.

*Dr. Ewing, Provost; Dr. Davidson, and others, Professors; Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, Thomas Mifflin, Dr. Bond, Francis Hopkinson, Judge Wilson and others, Trustees at that time, of the University;—whose confidence and esteem it was his happiness to enjoy at that youthful period of his life.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

From the New York Advocate June 8.

We are indebted to Captain Storey, of the ship Louisa Matilda, arrived at this port on Saturday, in forty days from Cadiz for a regular file of Spanish papers to the 26th of April, from which we make the following important and interesting extracts. By them it will be seen that the King of Spain had sent to the Council of State a solemn declaration of war against the French, and that the Constitutionalists are actuated with a strong degree of enthusiasm. The French had not passed the Ebro, on the 15th of April, and showed no disposition to do so. The army of the Constitutionalists was continually increasing and receiving reinforcements, guerilla parties augmenting on all sides; and the glories of Albufuera, Arlaban, and San Marcial will be repeated all over the Peninsula. It does not appear that there is much uniformity in the operations of the French army as nothing was heard from Barcelona of an invasion, although it was intended by the French to enter Catalonia and Guipercoa at the same time. Expresses were sent by the Spanish government to all the authorities, as soon as they received notice of the French invasion, commanding them to proceed immediately to hostilities, with all the means in their power. The Spaniards are very busy in organizing their army, and the soldiery are all flocking to the defence of the capital, and appear determined to give their opponents a warm reception.

Translated for the National Advocate.

Seville, April 20.—We have learned for certain, that a decree of his Majesty has been sent to day to the Council of State, which contains a solemn declaration of war of the Spanish nation against the French. Even in this particular, we have the advantage of that government, which has so treacherously ordered an invasion of our territory without a formal declaration of war, against the customs of all civilized nations.

As soon as the government received notice of the French invasion, they sent expresses to all the authorities commanding them to proceed to hostilities against them by all the means in their power, without injuring them.

We are assured that his Majesty has received the resignation of Don Sebastian Fernandez Vallesa, of his offices of Secretary of State and Despatch, of Grace and Justice.

According to intelligence received by the government, the war has assumed a character entirely national. Napoleon the First fell from his throne under our blows—let us be united and constant, and a similar fate awaits our new and ungrateful enemy.

Madrid, April 16.—They write from Saragossa, under date of the 13th, that the volunteer militia of that city, have offered their services as a permanent troop during the war, in case of invasion. They add, that Col. Gurrea has arrived at Lerida with two thousand men, and Don Patricio Dominguez with 4 pieces of artillery, and that they were going against Mequinenza.

April 17.—News from Santiago of the 9th states the factious troops, collected and headed by the ex-governors Marin and Vasquez, were completely routed on the 4th. The mountains and plains were strewed with their dead; 200 prisoners were taken, with Vasquez, and many arms. The victory was gained by troops lately raised, and called QUINTES, or fifths-men.

This evening part of the artillery, &c. from the depository at Segovia arrived.

News from Burgos has been received to the 15th. At that time the French had not passed the Ebro, and showed no disposition to do so. There were 6 or 7000 men in that city, and the squadron of artillery had returned which marched out a few days before.

April 19.—The government has officially received the information of the invasion of our territory by the French. The political chief magistrate of Burgos, that of Vittoria, and General Morilla from Valladolid, express themselves thus: The French army is preceded by a vanguard of Frenchified Spaniards, commanded by the infamous Quesada. The national troops fought vigorously against the French in the province of Bilboa, when they retreated on seeing the great superiority in number of the invaders. As soon as the column of the Frenchified Spaniards entered Vittoria, they laid a contribution of $8000 on the inhabitants; the commander made a proclamation calling all the young men to arms; they shot all the militiamen and patriots, and plundered several houses; the French troops still repeat the same atrocities. The commanders of the last endeavored to stop these excesses, but they could hardly restrain the soldiery, who were intoxicated with the cries they repeated. They heard very often that of "let the soldiers of the faith die," *muerou los de la fe.* All the rich persons of the province of Vittoria have retired to Burgos, flying from the enemies. The chief magistrate of that province, after having saved all that which belonged to the nation, retired himself, with a column of 600 militia, belonging to the same province. At Burgos they have re united all the troops of the district to act on the flank of the enemies. General Ballesteros, with the troops, and some malitia of the fifth district have been posted on the left bank of the Ebro. Gen. Morilla, as soon as he heard of the invasion, adopted the best measures to carry on the war (*con sus palabra terminates*) his words are very firm, to the enemies of the country and of liberty. He has selected Benevente for the seat of his operations, where he has ordered a member of each provincial deputation of the second and third districts to meet. Gen. Abisbal has turned out of Madrid all the prisoners made on the 7th July, and he has placed four battalions in the barracks, which are exercised at every hour of the day, and he has ordered the artillery which was in Segovia, to be brought there; finally, he prepares himself to give a good reception to the infamous hosts which come to enslave us.

Seville, April 22.—The King in order to show a testimony of his regard for this city, has bestowed the title of Duke of Seville on the infant son of the infanta Dona Louisa Carlota.

Nothing is said in Barcelona letters of the 9th of an invasion, so that there cannot be much uniformity in the operations of the French who intended to enter by Catalonia and Guipuzcos at the same time.

His Majesty has named for the Ministry of the government of the Peninsula, D. Jose Maris Caltrava, Minister of the supreme tribunal of Justice, and for that of War, Field Marshal D. Mariano Zorraquin, chief of E. M. of the first army of operations.

Seville, April 21.—Our armies are receiving considerable reinforcements, the guerilla parties which have begun to form, are augmenting on all sides, and the glories of Albufera, Arlaban, and San Marcial will be repeated all the over the peninsula.

We have received a letter from Madrid dated March 17th, which says: "Considering our circumstances, all is tranquil, and the pure royalists of Saint Louis will be received with valor and resignation, while our armies are completely organizing, and preparing to do more than merit to receive them. If the French rascals are bold enough to march to this capital, rest assured that they will pay dearly for their temerity. All the soldiers are running with a degree of glory and revenge."

We have no news from the Peninsula, and reports of all sorts are continually in circulation. Part of the French army has certainly passed Vittoria, but that signifies nothing, for the nearer they come they know they must divide, and the easier will be our warfare. The departure of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, the Special Tribunal of War; and the Marine, and the inspection af all arms, and many other corporations and private persons, has been determined on. Count Abisbal has made four propositions to our militia, on the part they are to take: 1st. The march towards Sevillé, to keep open a communication with government. 2d. That they form part of the army, without additional pay.—3d. To admit into the guerillas, every militiaman who subscribes. 4th. Those who choose to stay in Madrid shall give up their munitions, &c. to the army. The greater part of the militia have determined to go to Seville, and the battalions will therefore take their colors, music, and cart 600,000 reys in metal for their necessaries. They will all leave the city in a few days. We have to day supplied the city with a militia guard, and the Count is to review us all at one o'clock—the garrison of the city and the troops of some neighboring towns. All the troops now assembled in the field of the Guardians are full 12,000 men, well clad and armed. Wine and rations were to to be given after the review. The meeting has been in session several days to carry into effect a loan of 6,000,000 revs, which the Intendant of this army considers immediately necessary.

A letter from Burgos mentions, that a great number of people are coming in from the North, telling terrible stories of the French, and still worse of the French Spaniards. It is said here, that Gen. Ballasteros is at Sarazona. Our artillery has gone to Madrid, and there is no national property left to fall into the enemy's hands.

Vigo, April 6.—They received last night information that one of the columns of the troops who were in pursuit of the seditious, having reached them, attacked them, and completely defeated them, with a great number of dead and wounded.

Valencia, April 7.—We are under the necessity of announcing that the valiant column of Catalans and other troops attached to it, which entered a few days ago in this city crowned with the laurels of victory, were yesterday in the afternoon dispersed in the fields of Nules—the seditious, in a very superior number, waited for them, seized the most convenient positions, and prepared their artillery, the light troops (las Guerillas) began the firing, and the strength of the columns, with that ardor which has always been attributed to them, when all at once they found themselves surrounded by the seditious, the cavalry having failed in their charge, in such case they had no other recourse but that of dispersing themselves for their salvation. The two third parts of the infantry have already presented themselves on Castellon de la Plona, where there is another column of 1200 infantry, and 200 cavalry. This also has been joined by more than 50 horses, and we flatter ourselves that as many more yet will present themselves to join them. Such are, Valentianos, the reverses of war; this will always be the case; but valor and constancy shall save us. The losses are nothing while there remains yet means of replacing them. We can, with certainty, announce, that the most energetic precautions have been adopted, in order that the other column which was on the way, coming here, may execute its march with the greatest celerity. Courage, then, we repeat it, and constancy, and the reward of these virtues will never be other than that of victory.

Lisbon, April 10.—General De Rego writes under date of the 5th, from Villa Real, that Ex Count d'Amarante, had his head quarters at Torradoso, and Silveira in Mirandeila; that among the insurgents a report was circulated that the ex-count was thinking of withdrawing himself towards Braganza—competent measures had been adopted, conjointly with the authorities on the frontiers to stop the seditious.

On the different points of the province de Tras Los Montez, some light troops (guerillas) have appeared and the seduced peasantry had insulted the constitutionalists on the 29th ult. A number of about 130 enthusiastics commanded by an officer of the suppressed ordinances surrounded the house of the minister of the war department; but fortunately on the day previous he had sent his family into Spain.

They write from Paris that a certain Lady Galabert, or Cahusac, (supposed name) was going to Madrid, with secret instructions, both verbal and in writing, with intentions to establish a direct correspondence with the King by means of a minister; they say that she had a brother-in-law who is colonel of the Guards, [R. 82] and add that she carried her written instructions on silk paper, sewed up in her boddice.—*Diario del Govierno, or Government Journal.*

April 8.—On the 8th, at four in the evening, the van guard of the Constitutional army entered Mirandella with vivas, &c. In the morning the remains of the royalist infantry had marched out towards Braganza, which they have since evacuated. A few Guerillas there under a priest were driven off by the Constitutionalists, but they had robbed the public property, laid the inhabitants under contributions, &c.

From the New-York Spectator.

The James Cropper, of the Old Line of Packets, has just arrived from Liverpool in 40 days—having sailed on the 1st of May. We have our regular files of London and Liverpool papers—the former to the evening of the 29th, and the latter to the 1st of May, both inclusive.

The Courier of the 29th is nearly filled with the proceedings of Parliament on the preceding evening. We perceive there was a long debate in the House of Commons on a motion of Mr. J. Macdonald, blaming the conduct of Ministers in the part they have acted in the late negotiation with the continental powers, and representing that the adoption of a more decisive tone at Verona would have prevented the invasion of Spain by France. To this an amendment was moved by Mr. Stuart Wortley, expressing the approbation of the house, as to the principles which have guided his Majesty's Ministers in their negotiations, lamenting that those negotiations have been unsuccessful in averting war, asserting neutrality to be the best policy for the country at the present moment, but declaring the readiness of the Commons to afford the most zealous and cordial support, should his Majesty find himself unfortunately compelled to abandon that neutrality.

The Government of the Netherlands has declared its neutrality in the contest between Spain and France, and forbidden captured vessels of either party to be brought into its ports.

London, Sunday evening, April 27.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM THE MONITEUR.

Last night we received the Paris Journals of Thursday and Friday last. The Moniteur of Thursday contains an official despatch from Gen Guilleminot, which details the present position of the French force under the Duke of Angoulême. The head-quarters of this army have been for some days at Vittoria. But the corps under the Duke of Reggio has passed the Ebro, occupied Briviesca, and is on the road to Burgos, which is nearly half way from Bayonne to Madrid. The second corps is advancing to Saragossa. The third corps has been left behind to blockade St. Sebastian and Pampeluna. Notwithstanding the uninterrupted advance of the army, no very sanguine expectations are entertained of its reaching Madrid until the latter end of the next month. In the mean time some apprehension had been excited at Paris, lest the forces under Mina and Gen. Ballasteros should form a junction in the neighborhood of Saragossa—to prevent which, orders had been sent to Gen. Mollitor to advance with his corps by forced marches.

From the Moniteur of Thursday, April 24.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY OF SPAIN.

The head-quarters of the Army have been at Vittoria since the day before yesterday. The will remain there some days. This town displayed much enthusiasm on the arrival of his Royal Highness, which was celebrated, as in all the places where his Royal Highness has stopped, by "feux de joie," fetes and dances.

The Marshall Duke of Reggio passed the Ebro some days ago, and his troops occupy Briviesca. In the fort of Pancorbo there were found 31 pieces of cannon, 15 of them brass.—The Marshall is going to proceed to Burgos; the French troops are called thither by the wishes of the whole population, repeatedly expressed by the authorities of that capital of Old Castile.

The second corps continues its movements towards Saragossa, and is perfectly well received in Navarre. The Prince of Hohenlohe, with the third corps forms the blockade of St. Sebastian, and that of Pampeluna.

The regiments of the Royal Guard forming part of the corps of reserve under the orders of General Count Bourdesoult, arrived at Vittoria yesterday.

The King's household troops and the divisions of cavalry are on the march to join the army.

Divers corps of Spanish Royalist troops continue to flank and precede the movements of our columns.

The supply of provisions is secured; the most admirable discipline continues to prevail in the army. Nothing, therefore, feels the war, or the country that it has passed through, and the roads are perfectly safe.

By the command of his Royal Highness,

The Major-Gen. GUILLEMINOT

Head Quarters at Vittoria 19th April, 1823.

London, April 29.

From the Journal des Debats of Friday, April 25.

Count Amarante, who was said to have been killed, having learnt in the province of Traos-Montes in Portugal, that the French army had crossed the Bidassoa, has had a proposal made to the Duke of Angoulême, to enter on his side into Spain, or to advance with 2000 infantry and 8000 cavalry towards Aat rga.—Duke of Angoulême has returned thanks to Count Amarante, but has not accepted his services, because France is not at war with Portugal.

Letters from Marseilles of the 17th announce the taking off the embargo laid on Spanish vessels.

Every exertion is making for the immediate equipment for sea, of his Majesty's ship the Prince Regent, lately launched at Chatham; and the Revenge, of 78 guns, the flag ship of Vice Admiral Sir H. B. Neale, G. C. B. Large placards were posted yesterday morning in the vicinity of Tower-Hill, East Smithfield, &c. for seamen to enter on board.

Letters from Hamburgh say, that news had been received there from Cronstadt, stating that the Russian fleet in that port was arming with great diligence. On the other hand Englishmen who have arrived in that city, affirm that an English fleet was coming to cruise in the Baltic, while Denmark is said to be arming ships of war to defend the Sound.

EMANUEL SWEDENBORG.

A curious circumstance relative to this celebrated character, and which excites unlimited interest among his numerous followers, has come to light within a few weeks past. It appears that he departed this life about fifty years ago, and was buried in a vault or small church or chapel in the neighborhood of Ratcliffe highway. Some time after his interment, one of his disciples came over to England, and whether prompted by supernatural inspiration, or by his own blind superstition, does not appear—contrived by means of bribing the sexton or grave digger, to gain admittance to the cemetry where the body was deposited.—Here, in the silent hour of midnight, having previously supplied himself with the necessary implements he broke open the coffin, and severed the head from the departed Saint, with the former of which he safely decamped to his own country. This relic he preserved with the greatest care and veneration till the day of his death, when it was discovered by his surviving relatives; and from written documents left behind the fanatic, the whole circumstance connected with this extraordinary affair were developed.—His friends alarmed at the consequence that might follow such an unhallowed violation of the tomb, and being desirous of atoning in some measure for the sins of him who had been guilty of so great a crime, caused the head to be forthwith transmitted to this country, with a request that the coffin might be re-opened for the purpose of ascertaining if it was the identical head of the Saint, and if so, that it might be restored to its original situation.

In compliance with the request, the coffin was opened, and the above story proved to be correct, the trunk only of a skeleton presented itself to the astonished eyes of those around. The head has accordingly been reinterred with due solemnity in the presence of the Elders of the Church. *Lon. pap.*

In the British House of Lords, on the 24th, Lord Ellenborough moved an address condemning the conduct and correspondence of the Ministry in the cause of Spain. He supported his motion by a long and able speech, and the debate was continued with much animation and talent on both sides, until half past 2 o'clock in the morning, when the question on the address was taken and decided in favor of the ministry by a majority of 94 votes, 142 to 48.

In his speech in the House of Lords, on the 24th, Lord Liverpool said, that "he considered the success of France in Spain, as *most unlikely*, and he looked with great apprehension to the effects which the contest would produce in France if her arms did not succeed. It was better for England to remain at peace, *taking the chance of the failure of the French force*, rather than rashly to encounter the evils and inconveniences of war.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

STOP THIEF!

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ON the night of Tuesday the 10th inst. the House of the subscriber, known as the Lower Ferry near Steubenville, was entered and robbed of several articles, viz: 6 silver table spoons, with the letters S. C. engraved on the handles; 11 silver tea spoons, 5 marked as above, and 6 with the letters E. C.; a plated castor frame, with divisions for 8 bottles; a block tin tea pot; an old fashioned double cased silver watch; a pair of silver framed spectacles, with white glasses; a delf sugar bowl, and a girl's gingham frock. It is supposed the thief went towards Pittsburgh. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the thief and the recovery of the property, or $20 for the whole of the property, and in the same proportion for a part. Silversmiths and others are requested to be on their guard, as the property will doubtless be offered for sale.

Seth Clark.

June 13,*

NEW POEM.

THE Author of the *original* Poem, on the city of Pittsburgh, having spent considerable time and expense in writing the composition, in which he has endeavored to please *all* and offend *none*, solicits the patronage of the generous citizens of this place.

Many of the author's Poems are already before the public, and he has no hesitation in saying, that they have been received with applause. It cannot be expected that his *ideas* are so *bright* or that his *verse* is so *enchanting*, as that of those who have received a more liberal education. But on all occasions in which his pen has been employed he has been careful to impress on the minds of his readers, the *greatest* veneration for *virtue* and *religion*.

The *preacher* in the *pulpit*, the *lawyer* at the *bar* the *soldier* in the *field*, and the *orator* in *congress*, have ever received the *meed* of praise and sworn the *chaplet* of *public* favor. They are at the very fountain of popularity, and partake freely of its bounty. Not so with the poor humble poet, he must sit and sip at the stream of *Helicon*, or court the favors of fancy. There is not, perhaps, in the world, a more difficult task to perform, than the labors of the poets; and those who have taken upon themselves to put down American literature, it is hoped will spare their spleen on this occasion, or they may hear from the author in some other way than through the circulating medium of a pamphlet. He is truly sensible that there are many native prejudices, but such stains on the character of *American* poets, ought not to be tolerated. As to *criticism*, it has grown so common that but a few regard its decision; and happily for the cause of American genius, poetry has been received favorably *even by Eurobeans*.

"For all those whom true candor do inspire,
Blame not with half the passion they admire;
Each little blemish with regret descry,
But mark the beauties with a rapturous eye."

Many persons may be urgent in their inquiries to obtain a knowledge of the author of this poem. It is doubtless necessary that such an inquiry should be made. As it relates to myself, I am not a native of Pittsburgh but I am one who wishes well to her prosperity and glory. As an *American* and a *traveller*, I have visited nearly all the cities in the *United States*, and in none of them have I received more firm and disinterested friendship than in this. *Pittsburgh* is truly a pleasant, healthy and flourishing city. Long may she prosper and shine as a refulgent STAR in the Western hemisphere. May that Almighty Being, who is supremely great, superlatively glorious, and transcendantly high, by the administration of his power and mercy, forever preserve this city free from those vices which have proved the ruin and disgrace of the cities of Greece and Rome.

As it respects the poem on *Pittsburgh*, it shall give a short but faithful description of the landscapes, in and about the city, the navigation of her rivers, the flourishing state of her commerce, the morals and manners of her citizens; their dress and amusements; their religion; and lastly with their meed of praise to her civil and military characters. The work shall contain more than 50 pages, printed with a fair type, on good medium paper, folded, stitched and covered. The price to subscribers will be *fifty cents* for each copy, and to those who will take a quantity, a liberal deduction will be made, but to non-subscribers the price will be enhanced. To conclude, you will please,

A native bard to raise,
Tho' small his merits, to the rank of praise.

J. W. Skinner.

June 20.—1t

JUSTICES' BLANKS,

For sale at this Office.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1823.

A large three story brick house, in the city of New York, has been removed the distance of 20 feet, without the least injury to the building. It was first placed upon rnaps, and then removed by means of 3 screws, with a man and lever at each. While it was in motion the owner entertained 150 persons within it with a cold collation.

$200,000 have been subscribed in New York, as the stock of a Gas Light Company.

The owner of the horse *Henry*, bantered the owner of *Eclipse*, to run another race, in the fall, on the Washington city course. The challenge was declined.

Sixty-nine Pews in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, lately built in in Philadelphia, sold for $22,000. And twenty-two pews in the Presbyterian Church in Arch street, sold for $12,000.

R. J. Meigs, Esq has resigned the office of Postmaster General of the United States. His resignation does not take effect until the 1st of July; before which time a successor will be appointed. In accepting the resignation of Mr. Meigs, the President is said to have expressed himself "in terms of acknowledgment and consideration for his patriotic services, especially in the late war."—*Wash Rep.*

It has been objected to the Lewistown Convention, that *five* of its members were newspaper printers. There were newspaper printers in the Convention that met at Harrisburgh, and besides so fond were they of the *craft*, that FOURTEEN printers and editors, were placed on their committees of correrpondence. Let us be consistent.

[*Harrisb. Com.*

We have not met with a more barefaced and impudent attempt at deception than that essayed by Alderman Binns, in his statement of votes for U. S. Senator, at the session of 1806-7. when Andrew Gregg was elected. He pretends to give the names of the members as they voted, and then, to show the estimation in which those who voted against Mr. Gregg were afterwards held by their fellow-citizens, he sets forth the stations to which they were exalted. Among these he represents

"WALTER LOWRY, now a Senator of the United States,"

As having thus voted; when the fact is, that neither Walter Lowry, now a Senator of the United States, nor any other Walter Lowry, was then or for several years thereafter, a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The Mr. Lowry who voted against Mr. Gregg, was *James Lowry* a member of the House of Representatives for Cumberland county; and this the Alderman must have known, when he copied the votes from the Journal.

We wish the advocates of Mr. Shulze great luck with their new and *able* ally: but if they expect to profit by such displays of his ability, they have formed an estimate of the public intelligence and honesty very different from ours.

[*Harrisb. Chron.*

It is not long since we adverted to the kind of democracy that entered into the composition of the Harrisburgh Convention. Peter Fraley, who presided in it, has been a notorious political weathercock and desperate intriguer his whole life. Frederick Smith, who bore an active part in the proceedings, and has the credit of drafting the address, sustains the same character. They have spent their lives in intriguing and to very little purpose. They have always been in a minority of a party and generally changed sides when the party was on the wane. They opposed Governor Snyder in 1805 and 1808, and only sent in their adhesion in 1810, when the administration of that gentleman stood in no need of their support. They came into action in 1817 and sunk with Governor Findlay in 1820.—They abandoned his administration in 1823, by intriguing to put aside as candidates for Governor those who had been members of it, and in getting up a *new man*, who would be subject to their management. In the persons Fraley and Smith the people have a sample of the *pure democracy* of the Harrisburgh Convention! Yet the newspapers that take side with it maintain, that it was composed of exclusively good democrats and true, and that the support of Simon Snyder, at all stages, is the *standard* of democracy.

[*Harrisb. Chron.*

It is not a little odd, how "circumstances alter cases." The fact is notorious, that during the sitting of the Harrisburgh convention, Mr Gregg was the candidate of some of the most leading men, and certainly of Mr. Chandler Price, of Philadelphia, who made no secret of his preference, but openly spoke of Mr. Gregg as the very *best* man for governor in the state. Yet the nomination of Mr. Shulze (foul as he was in Mr Price's apprehension before hand) has quite *altered the case*. Mr. Price now figures away as chairman of meetings, that deny to Mr Gregg republican principles, talents, or public services.

[*Harrisb. Chron.*

A great change has taken place in Chester county. Some of the oldest and most respectable democrats, disgusted at the interference of the Legislature, with the nomination of a Governor, have come out openly against John A Shulze, the caucus candidate, as will be seen by the following.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We, the subscribers, believing it to be necessary to adopt some efficient method of supporting ANDREW GREGG, for the office of Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in opposition to the Caucus candidate nominated in Harrisburgh, think it proper to invite the Democratic Republicans of the county of Chester to a meeting to be held at the house of James Best, in Westfieldfield on Friday the 13th of June inst at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of devising means and adopting measures to carry their views into effect.

James Steele. Joseph Philips,
Samuel Glasgow, Thomas Parke,
James Cunningham, John Wallace,
Robert Cochran, Sen.

June 9 1823.

Such has already been the change in this county, that in a township which has heretofore given *one hundred and thirty* Democratic votes, we are well assured that *there are now not five individuals to be found* who will vote for the Legislative caucus candidate, John A. Shulze.

Be assured are the friends of Mr. Shulze in Chester county, that the editor of the Republican refused to insert the the above notice in his paper, or even *to print it in handbills.*

Lancaster Gaz.

From the St. Louis, (Missouri,) Enquirer.

Iron Mountain.—This place is in Washington county, in this state, and is the most extraordinary store of iron ore that has yet been discovered in any country. It would not probably be transcending the limits of truth to say, that it would supply the world with this useful mineral for a long period of time. In appearance it bears a strong resemblance to native iron, and yields on fusion 80, or perhaps 90 per cent.

There are other places that have been denominated *iron mountains*, such as that of Taberg in Smoland, and two, the names of which we do not recollect, that have been discovered in Lapland, but none of these can be compared with the mountain of Missouri, either in point of magnitude, or in quality of ore.

The peculiar quality of the ore of which this section of country is the rich depository, is worthy of attention. At a *bloomery* erected by Messrs Peery & Ruggles, iron is produced of a quality greatly superior to any that can be imported, and is preferred by smiths, because it is worked with greater facility, and is found to possess in a very high degree the properties of steel. Axes, ploughirons, and other implements of husbandry, made of this iron, without any addition of steel, is found nearly equal to those formed in the ordinary way.

Hyson Tea.—We are pleased to find, from the following article, copied from the Fayetteville paper, that North Carolina is likely, in course of time, to add the culture of TEA to her other valuable products.

Nat Intel.

The fact has been demonstrated, that the genuine Hyson Tea may be successfully cultivated in North Carolina. The experiment has been tried, and the result has been the most satisfactory. A lady, the wife of Mr. J Newlin, of Chatham county, found a seed much resembling that of buhwheat in the bottom of a box of tea, which her husband had purchased in this town. She planted the seed in her garden, and the produce was a beautiful crop. She gave some of the seed to Mrs Farrington, the lady of Mr John Farrington of Chatham county, who also planted the seed; and the writer of this article obtained his information from Mrs Farrington, and also obtained from her some of the tea and seed. He planted the seed in his garden in this town, where it can be seen by those who are curious to witness the products of the East Indies transferred to this western hemisphere.

Greensburgh, June 13.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

We learn by the passengers who arrived in the eastern stage on Wednesday night, that on the preceding evening as Mr. *Patrick Beegly*, who resides in the vicinity of this place, was crossing the Allegheny mountain, about two miles West of Statler's Tavern, he was attacked by three armed ruffians; one of whom discharged a pistol at him, on which the other two seized his horse, dragged Mr. Beegly into the woods, and robbed him of Thirty Nine Hundred Dollars. We did not understand that he sustained any personal injury. It is stated that Mr. B. called at Mr. Statler's Tavern, where he intended to stop for the night, but the house being crowded, he was compelled to ride a few miles further to procure lodgings, and while pursuing his journey, was attacked by the villains. He was on his return from Baltimore, where he had disposed of a large quantity of bacon, lard, &c. with which fact, no doubt, the robbers were acquainted. The neighborhood, it is stated, collected and scoured the mountain, but without effect. Mr. Beegly, his brother Thomas, and Mr. Daniel Turney, in company, have successfully pursued the business of droving for some time, with advantage to the country in which they reside. We sincerely sympathize with these gentlemen, and trust that every possible exertion will be made by the citizens generally, to recover the money and apprehend the villains.

A NOVEL CASE—DUELLING.

The Virginia papers contain the particulars of the trial of colonel Richard Graves, indicted for having sent a challenge to fight a captain Lacy, in the novel manner of swallowing a bowl full of deadly poison. In Virginia they have a duelling law similar to the act lately in force in this state, that whoever gives or accepts a challenge to fight a duel which may result in death, is declared incapable of holding any post of profit, trust or emolument under that commonwealth, and whoever is appointed to any office is bound to take an oath that he has not violated this law, and will not violate it during his continuance in office.—Since the challenge was alleged to have been given it appears that colonel Graves has twice taken the oath required by this law; once as a member of the legislature, and once on receiving his commision as lieutenant colonel; so that a conviction would in effect have fastened upon him the crime of perjury. The evidence went to show, that Graves received a challenge from Archibald Lacy to fight a fist fight, two or three days before the meeting of the legislature in 1821; Graves refused to accommodate him at that time, on account of his public duties, but pledged himself to give Lacy an opportunity of obtaining honorable satisfaction immediately after the rising of the legislature; that Graves wrote a note to Lacy on the 17th of March, to meet him at a certain place, to settle the difference. They met. But Graves was disabled by an accident in one of his legs and ancles. Lacy, whose bodily weight was upwards of 200 pounds, Graves less than 130 pounds, urged a fist fight; when Graves proposed that they should put an end to the difference by allotment, in the following way: that two cups should be filled, the one with pure water, the other with deadly poison and set on a table covered with a cloth; that two tickets should be rolled up and put into a hat, the one blank, the other marked with the letter P; that he who drew the blank should take his choice of the two cups and swallow its contents, and he who drew the letter P should be bound at the peril of his life and honor to swallow the contents of the other cup. Lacy's answer to this proposition was, "I will not drink poison to accommodate you, nor will I hazard my life with you in any way, nor will I hazard my life with you in any [illegible]" Graves [illegible] proposition [illegible] Lacy insisted on a duel on [illegible] bodily exertion, he shall be accommodated, under a pledge of honor that he will afterwards meet colonel Graves on equal ground, and lodge no information, nor take any advantage of such honorable proposition as he may make." To this proposition Lacy answered in the negative, saying again he would hazard his life in no other way than fist fight. Here Graves, under the influence of passion, said, "I am base, nor will I be afraid of you; and to prove it, I am willing to go with you into the woods alone, and put a final end to the contest with knives," as stated by Lacy and his two friends. Graves's friends being both indicted with him were excluded by the court from giving testimony. Here there was a clashing of evidence, for it appeared that one of Lacy's friends had acknowledged out of court that Graves's words were, "I am willing to go into the woods alone, and have no weapon but a knife," which Lacy also refused. These propositions formed the basis of the six counts laid in the indictment, to which the defendant plead not guilty. The most distinguished counsel were engaged in the case, and it is represented as having been very ably managed, particularly on the side of the prisoner. The jury, however, after a few minutes deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty. On reading the verdict, says the reporter, which was done by the clerk in an audible voice, there burst forth from the audience a clamations of joy, surpassing any thing I ever witnessed. An involuntary clapping of hands, stamping on the floor, with expressions of general satisfaction, resounded throughout. The court, seeing from what source those acclamations sprung, bore the interruption for a moment; when silence was commanded all immediately obeyed, not one intending the smallest contempt of the court.

One of the late letters from Havanna, received at Norfolk, reports the account that the late Emperor Iturbide, with his family, was just about embarking for Leghorn in the English ship Rawlins, to sail in company with the English frigate Tamar, and that the Republic of Mexico had agreed to allow him $25,000 per annum, during life.—*N. Y. Spec.*

Foreign.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, June 11.

The Packet ship John Wells, arrived last evening in 30 days from Liverpool, brought London papers to the evening of the 8th and Liverpool to the 10th of May.

Paris dates are to the 5th of May, and furnish the 5th bulletin of the French army, announcing the occupation of Sarragossa on the 26th of April, by the corps under general Count Molitor. The Head Quarters of the army of the Western Pyrenees were still at Vittoria, though the advance was beyond Burgos. It appears to be the disposition of the Duke d'Angouleme to delay his march towards Madrid which has given rise to numerous reports that negotiations were on foot.—Another explanation, and probably the true one, is that he has met with some unexpected difficulties, and finding the subjugation of the Spanish people cannot be effected as easily as was supposed, he is determined to wait the arrival of a reinforcement of 30,000 troops, which have been ordered to join him from the northern parts of France. It is stated that the last despatches strongly urged the necessity of immediate reinforcement, in order to effect the reduction of St Sebastian, Pampeluna, and Figueras.

The fortresses of San Sebastian and Pampeluna had not been vigorously assaulted. The Telegraphic Despatch announces that Saragossa was taken by the most vigorous effort of the French army. There was found in the castle of Saragossa 48 cannon, a great quantity of projectiles and other munitions of war. The revolutionists, in retiring, had only time to destroy the powder. *N. Y. Statesman.*

Extract to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, June 14.*

"Things are in quite as good a condition in the east as they were at any period of the campaign of 1820. and *are improving.*—There has been much boisterous zeal manifested by expectants of office under Mr. Shulze, and these have allowed themselves every latitude in making calculations of the vote in his favor. But when the other side comes to be heard there will be a different story. The friends of Shulze have had a kind of foretaste of what they are to expect in this way, in the result of the town meeting in Philadelphia on Thursday last, where notwithstanding there was perfect harmony and hugging among the late rival interests of Franklin Gazette, Democratic Press, and Columbian Observer, yet the majority of the people—democrats—present, were opposed to supporting Shulze. In Lebanon county, where he resides there will be a majority against him, and in the entire east, excepting the counties of York, Lehigh and Northampton."

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

A numerous meeting of the "Democratic" citizens of Philadelphia was held on Thursday afternoon, in the west end of the State House Thomas Leiper, Esq. was called to the chair, and Josiah Randall and John R. Neff were appointed Secretaries. The object of the meeting was to obtain a declaration in favor of *John Andrew Shulze* as governor, and a resolution was offered to that effect. But for this, a substitute was immediately proposed, which rejected John A. Shulze. One of the morning papers says—"The friends of Mr. Shulze, finding that the "substitute would be adopted, moved to adjourn "and call a meeting of the Democratic citizens "of the city and county on that day week. The "pretext of this motion was, that there were "persons present from the county. The opponents of Mr. Shulze made no objection to the "adjournment, but stated that they were ready "to meet upon the question at any time." It was resolved, finally, that a meeting be called on Thursday next—"to express their opinion on "the nomination of John Andrew Shulze, the "democratic candidate for the office of governor, "at the ensuing general election."

☞ The friend who, in the editor's absence, made the selections for this day's paper, has inadvertantly reinserted a paragraph or two which appeared in a former number.

Married,

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Robert Patterson, Mr. William Wagstaff, to Miss Miranda Johnson, daughter of Mr. John W. Johnson—all of Allegheny county.

Died,

On Monday last, at Mr. [illegible]'s [illegible] Lieutenant Aaron [illegible] of his right—a soldier of the revolution.

Belipse Journal.—A tailor in Wisconsin informs his customers that he has returned from New York, and brought with him a new cut for coats, which he calls the "*Belipse Pattern Coat*"—*N. Y. Adv.*

We understand that several tailors in Virginia are now making what is called the *Henry* coat. The only difference between that and the *New-York Eclipse* coat is, that the former is *half a length* longer than that of the latter.—*Balt. Pat.*

Caution against Counterfeits!

Counterfeit notes on Stephen Girard's Bank, of the denomination of $5, are in circulation in this city. The paper is nearly similar to that of the genuine notes, but the engraving is bad, and the signature of the Cashier, 'G. Simpson,' bears palpable evidence of the forgery. We understand they have already been passed on several persons, and as there are, doubtless, a number of agents engaged to circulate them, the public cannot be too cautious in receiving notes of that denomination.

[*Phil. paper.*

Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED.

June 15. Keel Boat Dolphin, 25 tons Aaron Hart, owner, M'Clean, master, Kenhawa saltworks, salt and pig metal.

— Keel Boat Nightingale, 20 tons, Z. Reno, owner, L. Reno, master, Cincinnati, tobacco.

— Keel Boat Lady Brown, 35 tons, —— owner, ——, master Steubenville, flour, lead and shot.

— Keel Boat Eliza, 20 tons, Bell, owner, Wright, master, Wheeling, hemp, tobacco, bacon, lead and shot.

— Keel Boat —— 20 tons, Booher, owner, Booher, master, Steubenville, flour and bacon.

— Keel Boat ——, 20 tons, Cochran, owner, Cochran master, Liverpool, Flour and whiskey.

— Keel Boat Lovely Sally, 30 tons, M'Murray, owner, Woohler, master, Louisville, tobacco

18. Keel Boat —— 20 tons, Hawn, owner and master, Zanesville, flour and cotton.

Keel Boat Beaver Trader, 25 tons, Stone, owner and master, Beaver, flour and pig iron.

DEPARTED.

June 15. Keel Boat ——, Aaron Hart owner, Dickey, master, Cincinnati, dry goods and hardware.

— Keel Boat —— 25 tons, Reno, owner, Reno, master, Cincinnati, dry goods and hardware.

18. Keel Boat 31, tons, R. Lindell & Co. owners, Canaga, master, Louisville, dry goods.

Keel Boat —— 26 tons, Young owner, M'Curdy, master, Nashville, dry goods.

19. Keel Boat Triumph, 25 tons, Aaron Hart, owner, M'Lean master, Cincinnati, dry goods

☞ The Steam Boat *Congress*, Capt. Marks, on her voyage up, on the —— inst. about 10 miles above Portsmouth, in the Ohio, was so much injured by a snag, that she sunk; not, however, before she touched the shore, and the passengers, about 100 in number, left her in safety. The cargo, consisting of sugar and bacon, received considerable injury.

MARYLAND UNIVERSITY
LOTTERY,
Now drawing in the City of Baltimore.
Highest Prizes:
$20,000—$10,000—$5,000—$4,000—
$3,000—$2,000—5 of $1,000
5 of $500,—&c. &c.
The whole to be completed in sixteen drawings.
Tickets, $10, shares in proportion.

Maryland
STATE LOTTERY,—No. 2.
Now drawing in the City of Baltimore.
Highest Prizes:
$100,000—$20,000—$10,000—$5,000
$5,000—20 of $1,000, &c. &c.
The whole to be completed in twenty drawings.
Tickets, $20, shares in proportion.

Washington
MONUMENT LOTTERY,
SIXTH CLASS,
Now drawing in the City of Baltimore.
Highest Prizes:
$20,000—$10,000—$10,000—$5,000—
$2,000—8 of $1,000, &c. &c.
The whole to be completed in sixteen drawings.
Tickets, $10, shares in proportion.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
SIXTH CLASS,—NEW SERIES,
To draw in Philadelphia on the 10th day of July next
Highest Prizes:
$8,000—$4,000—$2,336—$2,000—2 of
$1,000—4 of $500, &c. &c.
To be completed in one day.—Tickets, only $6,
FOR SALE AT
TOWNE'S
Lottery & Exchange Office,
Market St. Pittsburgh.
Where regular Registers will be kept for examining Tickets, and *CASH PAID FOR PRIZES, AS SOON AS DRAWN.*
Orders, post paid, from any part of the Western country, enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, addressed to JOHN TOWNE, Market street, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to.
June 20.—3t

To my Creditors.
TAKE notice—that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Fayette for the benefit of the laws passed for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said court have appointed the first Monday of August next for the hearing of me and my creditors at the court house in Uniontown, whereat you may attend if you think proper.
William Peak.
Brownsville, June 6, 1823.

BENJAMIN HAYDEN,
(*Of the late firm of Hayden & Aubin.*)
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Pittsburgh, that he continues the
Auction & Commission Business,
At No. 6, Main-st Cincinnati, Ohio,
Where he will be happy to attend to all business entrusted to his care.
References in Pittsburgh.
JOHN ALBREE.
MESSRS. STEELE & CO.
Cincinnati, June 6, 1823. [20eo6t.]

SAMUEL WOOD,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

For Sale,
The unexpired time of
A NEGRO GIRL,
HAVING about 12 years to serve. She is sober, honest, healthy, and a good house-servant. Apply at this Office.
June 20.—3t*

SHERIFF'S SALES.
BY virtue of sundry writs of Vendition Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue and out-cry, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on
Friday, the 27th June inst.
All the right, title, interest and claim of George Wallace, deceased, in the hands of his executors, of, in and to three lots, Nos. 35, 36, and 37, in the general plan of the city of Pittsburgh, situate on Penn street; on No. 37 is erected a two story frame stable; and on No. 35, a small two story frame house. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Wallace, dec. at the suit of Abner Barker, for use, &c.
Also,
All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of John O'Hern, of, in and to part of lot No. 314, in the city of Pittsburgh, bounded by Penn street; by ground of John Anderson, by lot No. 115, and by an alley; being fifteen feet in front on Penn street, and running back one hundred and twelve feet and a half, more or less, to the said alley; on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house, and several back buildings; subject to a yearly ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John O'Hern, at the suit of Peter Beard.
Also,
All the right, title, interest and claim of James Kearns, of, in and to a certain tract of land, No. 11, in Elder's district, Deer township, containing 237 acres, be the same more or less; bounded by tracts Nos. 10, 12, 14, 15 and 16, and by the Allegheny river, having about eighty acres cleared, on which are erected two dwelling houses and a double barn. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Kearns, at the suit of John Potts.
Also,
All the right, title, interest and claim of James Robinson, of, in and to eighty-three acres of land, more or less; situate in St Clair township, about four miles from Pittsburgh, bounded by lands of Hugh Lafferty, John Morton, Wilkins, Baldwin, Ormsby and M'Cord, (being a life estate;) on which there is erected a large square log house, a spring-house and a double barn, with about sixty acres of land cleared, and four acres thereof meadow, with a young orchard thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Robinson, at the suit of Brown & Scott.
Also,
By virtue of an alias writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of Nathaniel Plummer, junior, of in and to the following pieces of land, in St. Clair township, viz: One tract called 'Aurora,'—beginning at a sugartree, corner of Isaac Saller's land thence by the same north 78 degrees west, 10 perches to a whiteoak; thence by land of John Henry, south 57 degrees west, 267 perches to a post; thence by Henry's land south 47 degrees east, twenty eight perches to a whiteoak; thence by land of M'Farland, south thirty degrees east 288 perches to a beech; thence by land of M. M'Kean north sixty eight degrees East, 120 perches to a post; thence by vacant land, north 18 degrees west, 205 perches to a post; thence by Pittsburgh manor, north two degrees west, 194 perches to the beginning; containing 398 acres 29 perches, strict measure, (excepting 38 acres 55 perches conveyed to Mrs. M. Pearson,) on which are erected a stone house, a barn, and several other houses, with two orchards, two currant gardens, and about 200 acres of land cleared.—ALSO, One other part or piece of land adjoining the first mentioned, containing 28 acres 77 perches—beginning at a post or corner of Shawhan's land; thence north 66 degrees east, 67 perches, to a post; thence north 26 deg. west, 67 perches to a post; thence by Pittsburgh manor south eighty eight west, 60 perches to a post; thence by the first described land south 18½ degrees west, 90 perches to the beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Nathaniel Plummer, at the suit of the United States.
Also,
By virtue of writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the same court and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the time and place aforesaid, all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of Jesse Newell, of, in and to one undivided third part of 123 acres of land, situate in Wilkins township; bounded by lands of Thomas Mehaffy, Henry Snively, Henry Shook, —— Ross and O'Hara's heirs (said right, title, interest, and claim, being a life estate in the said undivided third part. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Jesse Newell, at the suit of Hugh M'Cready. And to be sold by
L. Stewart, Sh'ff.
Sheriff's office,
Pittsburgh, June 16, 1823.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1823.

A large three story brick house, in the city of New York, has been removed the distance of 20 feet, without the least injury to the building. It was first placed upon *ways*, and then removed by means of 5 screws, with a man and lever at each. While it was in motion the owner entertained 150 persons within it with a cold collation.

$200,000 have been subscribed in New York, as the stock of a Gas Light Company.

The owner of the horse *Henry*, bantered the owner of *Eclipse*, to run another race, in the fall, on the Washington city course. The challenge was declined.

Sixty-nine Pews in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, lately built in in Philadelphia, sold for $22,000. And twenty-two pews in the Presbyterian Church in Arch street, sold for $12,000.

R. J. Meigs, Esq has resigned the office of Postmaster General of the United States. His resignation does not take effect until the 1st of July; before which time a successor will be appointed. In accepting the resignation of Mr Meigs, the President is said to have expressed himself "in terms of acknowledgment and consideration for his patriotic services, especially in the late war."—*Wash Rep.*

It has been objected to the Lewistown Convention, that *five* of its members were newspaper printers. There were newspaper printers in the Convention that met at Harrisburgh, and besides so fond were they of the *craft*, that FOURTEEN printers and editors, were placed on their committees of correspondence. Let us be consistent.

[*Harrisb. Com.*

We have not met with a more barefaced and impudent attempt at deception than that essayed by Alderman Binns, in his statement of votes for U. S. Senator, at the session of 1806-7, when Andrew Gregg was elected. He pretends to give the names of the members as they voted, and then, to show the estimation in which those who voted against Mr. Gregg were afterwards held by their fellow-citizens, he sets forth the stations to which they were exalted. Among these he represents

"WALTER LOWRY, now a Senator of the United States,"

As having thus voted; when the fact is, that neither Walter Lowry, now a Senator of the United States, nor any other Walter Lowry, was then or for several years thereafter, a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The Mr. Lowry who voetd against Mr. Gregg, was *James Lowry* a member of the House of Representatives for Cumberland county; and this the Alderman must have known, when he copied the votes from the Journal.

We wish the advocates of Mr. Shulze great luck with their new and *able* ally: but if they expect to profit by such displays of his ability, they have formed an estimate of the public intelligence and honesty very different from ours.

[*Harrisb. Chron.*

It is not long since we adverted to the kind of democracy that entered into the composition of the Harrisburgh Convention. Peter Frailey, who presided in it, has been a notorious political weathercock and desperate intriguer his whole life. Frederick Smith, who bore an active part in the proceedings, and has the credit of drafting the address, sustains the same character. They have spent their lives in intriguing and to very little purpose. They have always been in a minority of a party and generally changed sides when the party was on the wane. They opposed Governor Snyder in 1805 and 1808, and only sent in their adhesion in 1810, when the administration of that gentleman stood in no need of their support. They came into action in 1817 and sunk with Governor Findlay in 1820.—They abandoned his administration in 1823, by intriguing to put aside as candidates for Governor those who had been members of it, and in getting up a *new man*, who would be subject to their management. In the persons Frailey and Smith the people have a sample of the *pure democracy* of the Harrisburgh Convention! Yet the newspapers that take side with it maintain, that it was composed of exclusively good democrats and true, and that the support of Simon Snyder, at all stages, is the *standard* of democracy.

[*Harrisb Chron.*

It is not a little odd, how "circumstances alter cases." The fact is notorious, that during the sitting of the Harrisburgh convention, Mr Gregg was the candidate of some of the most leading men, and certainly of Mr. Chandler Price, of Philadelphia, who made no secret of his preference, but openly spoke of Mr. Gregg as the very *best* man for governor in the state. Yet the nomination of Mr. Shulze (fool as he was in Mr Price's apprehension before hand) has quite *altered the case*. Mr. Price now figures away as chairman of meetings, that deny to Mr Gregg republican principles, talents, or public services.

[*Harrisb. Chron.*

A great change has taken place in Chester county. Some of the oldest and most respectable democrats, disgusted at the interference of the Legislature, with the nomination of a Governor, have come out openly against John A. Shulze, the caucus candidate, as will be seen by the following.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We, the subscribers, believing it to be necessary to adopt some efficient method of supporting ANDREW GREGG, for the office of Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in opposition to the Caucus candidate nominated in Harrisburgh, think it proper to invite the Democratic Republicans of the county of Chester to a meeting to be held at the house of James Best, in Westfallowfield, on Friday the 13th of June inst at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of devising means and adopting measures to carry their views into effect.

James Steele, Joseph Philips,
Samuel Glasgow, Thomas Parke,
James Cunningham, John Wallace,
Robert Cochran, Sen.

June 9 1823

Such [illegible]

---

county, that in a township which has heretofore given *one hundred and thirty Democratic votes*, we are well assured that *there are now not five individuals to be found who will vote for the Legislative caucus candidate, John A. Shulze.*

So alarmed are the friends of Mr. Shulze in Chester county, that the editor of the Republican refused to insert the the above notice in his paper, or *even to print it in handbills.*

Lancaster Gaz.

From the St. Louis, (Missouri,) Enquirer.

Iron Mountain.—This place is in Washington county, in this state, and is the most extraordinary store of Iron ore that has yet been discovered in any country. It would not probably be transcending the limits of truth to say, that it would supply the world with this useful mineral for a long period of time. In appearance it bears a strong resemblance to native iron, and yields on fusion 80, or perhaps 90 per cent

There are other places that have been denominated *iron mountains*, such as that of Taberg in Smoland, and two, the names of which we do not recollect, that have been discovered in Lapland, but none of these can be compared with the mountain of Missouri, either in point of magnitude, or in quality of ore.

The peculiar quality of the ore of which this section of country is the rich depository, is worthy of attention. At a *bloomery* erected by Messrs Peery & Ruggles, iron is produced of a quality greatly superior to any that can be imported, and is preferred by smiths, because it is worked with greater facility, and is found to possess in a very high degree the properties of steel. Axes, ploughirons, and other implements of husbandry, made of this iron, without any addition of steel, is found nearly equal to those formed in the ordinary way.

Hyson Tea.—We are pleased to find, from the following article, copied from the Fayetteville paper, that North Carolina is likely, in course of time, to add the culture of TEA to her other valuable products.

Nat Intel.

The fact has been demonstrated, that the genuine Hyson Tea may be successfully cultivated in North Carolina. The experiment has been tried, and the result has been the most satisfactory. A lady, the wife of Mr. J Newlin, of Chatham county, found a seed much resembling that of bukwheat in the bottom of a box of tea, which her husband had purchased in this town. She planted the seed in her garden, and the produce was a beautiful crop. She gave some of the seed to Mrs Farrington, the lady of Mr John Farrington of Chatham county, who also planted the seed; and the writer of this article obtained his information from Mrs Farrington, and also obtained from her some of the tea and seed. He planted the seed in his garden in this town, where it can be seen by those who are curious to witness the products of the East Indies transferred to this western hemisphere.

Greensburgh, June 13.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

We learn by the passengers who arrived in the eastern stage on Wednesday night, that on the preceding evening as Mr. *Patrick Beegly* who resides in the vicinity of this place, was crossing the Allegheny mountain, about two miles West of Statler's Tavern, he was attacked by three armed ruffians; one of whom discharged a pistol at him, on which the other two seized his horse, dragged Mr. Beegly into the woods, and robbed him of Thirty Nine Hundred Dollars. We did not understand that he sustained any personal injury. It is stated that Mr. B. called at Mr. Statler's Tavern, where he intended to stop for the night, but the house being crowded, he was compelled to ride a few miles further to procure lodgings, and while pursuing his journey, was attacked by the villains. He was on his return from Baltimore, where he had disposed of a large quantity of bacon, lard, &c. with which fact, no doubt, the robbers were acquainted. The neighborhood, it is stated, collected and scoured the mountain, but without effect. Mr. Beegly, his brother Thomas, and Mr. Daniel Turney, in company, have successfully pursued the business of droving for some time, with advantage to the country in which they reside. We sincerely sympathize with these gentlemen, and trust that every possible exertion will be made by the citizens generally, to recover the money and apprehend the villains.

A NOVEL CASE—DUELLING.

The Virginia papers contain the particulars of the trial of colonel RICHARD GRAVES, indicted for having sent a challenge to fight a captain LACY, in the novel manner of swallowing a bowl full of deadly poison. In Virginia they have a duelling law similar to the act lately in force in this state, that whoever gives or accepts a challenge to fight a duel which may result in death, is declared incapable of holding any post of profit, trust or emolument under that commonwealth, and whoever is appointed to any office is bound to take an oath that he has not violated this law, and will not violate it during his continuance in office.—Since the challenge was alleged to have been given it appears that colonel Graves has twice taken the oath required by this law; once as a member of the legislature, and once on receiving his commission as lieutenant colonel; so that a conviction would in effect have fastened upon him the crime of perjury. The evidence went to show, that Graves received a challenge from Archibald Lacy to fight a fist fight, two or three days before the meeting of the legislature in 1821; Graves refused to accommodate him at that time, on account of his public duties, but pledged himself to give Lacy an opportunity of obtaining honorable satisfaction immediately after the rising of the legislature; that Graves wrote a note to Lacy on the 17th of March, to meet him at a certain place, to settle the difference. They met But Graves was disabled by an accident in one of his legs and ancles. Lacy, whose bodily weight was upwards of 200 pounds, Graves less than 130 pounds, urged a fist fight; when Graves proposed that they should put an end to the difference by allotment, in the following way: that two cups should be filled, the one with pure water, the other with deadly poison and set on a table covered with a cloth; that two tickets should be rolled up and put into a hat, the one blank, the other marked with the letter P; that he who drew the blank should take his choice of the two cups and swallow its contents, and he who drew the letter P should be bound at the peril of his life and honor to swallow the contents of the other cup. Lacy's answer to this proposition was, "I will not drink poison to accommodate you, nor will I hazard my life with you in any [illegible]" Graves's second proposition was, "If captain Lacy insists on a decision by bodily exertion, he shall be accommodated, under a pledge of honor that he will afterwards meet colonel Graves on equal ground, and lodge no information, nor take any advantage of such honorable proposition as he may make."—To this proposition Lacy answered in the negative, saying again he would hazard his life in no other way than fist fight. Here Graves, under the influence of passion, said, "I am not, nor will I be afraid of you; and to prove it, I am willing to go with you into the woods alone, and put a final end to the contest with knives," as stated by Lacy and his two friends. Graves's friends being both indicted with him were excluded by the court from giving testimony. Here there was a clashing of evidence, for it appeared that one of Lacy's friends had acknowledged out of court that Graves's words were, "I am willing to go into the woods alone, and have no weapon but a knife," which Lacy also refused. These propositions formed the basis of the six counts laid in the indictment, to which the defendant plead not guilty. The most distinguished counsel were engaged in the case, and it is represented as having been very ably managed, particularly on the side of the prisoner. The jury, however, after a few minutes deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty. On reading the verdict, says the reporter, which was done by the clerk in an audible voice, there burst forth from the audience a clamations of joy, surpassing any thing I ever witnessed. An involuntary clapping of hands, stamping on the floor, with expressions of general satisfaction, resounded throughout. The court, seeing from what source those acclamations sprung, bore the interruption for a moment; when silence was commanded all immediately obeyed, not one intending the smallest contempt of the court.

One of the late letters from Havanna, received at Norfolk, reports the account that the late Emperor Iturbide, with his family, was just about embarking for Leghorn in the English ship Rawlins, to sail in company with the English frigate Tamar, and that the Republic of Mexico had agreed to allow him $25,000 per annum, during life.—*N. Y. Spec.*

Foreign.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, June 11.

The Packet ship John Wells, arrived last evening in 30 days from Liverpool, brought London papers to the evening of the 8th and Liverpool to the 10th of May.

Paris dates are to the 5th of May, and furnish the 5th bulletin of the French army, announcing the occupation of Sarragossa on the 26th of April, by the corps under general Count Molitor. The Head Quarters of the army of the Western Pyrenees were still at Vittoria, though the advance was beyond Burgos. It appears to be the disposition of the Duke d'Angouleme to delay his march towards Madrid which has given rise to numerous reports that negotiations were on foot.—Another explanation, and probably the true one, is that he has met with some unexpected difficulties, and finding the subjugation of the Spanish people cannot be effected as easily as was supposed, he is determined to wait the arrival of a reinforcement of 30,000 troops, which have been ordered to join him from the northern parts of France. It is stated that the last despatches strongly urged the necessity of immediate reinforcement, in order to effect the reduction of St Sebastian, Pampeluna, and Figueras.

The fortresses of San Sebastian and Pampeluna had not been vigorously assaulted. The Telegraphic Despatch announces that Saragossa was taken by the most vigorous effort of the French army. There was found in the castle of Saragossa 48 cannon, a great quantity of projectiles and other munitions of war. The revolutionists, in retiring, had only time to destroy the powder. *N. Y. Statesman.*

Extract to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, June 14.*

"Things are in quite as good a condition in the east as they were at any period of the campaign of 1820, and *are improving.*—There has been much boisterous zeal manifested by expectants of office under Mr Shulze, and these have allowed themselves every latitude in making calculations of the vote in his favor. But when the other side comes to be heard there will be a different story. The friends of Shulze have had a kind of foretaste of what they are to expect in this way, in the result of the town meeting in Philadelphia on Thursday last, where notwithstanding there was perfect harmony and hugging among the late rival interests of Franklin Gazette, Democratic Press, and Columbian Observer, yet the majority of the people—democrats—present, were opposed to supporting Shulze. In Lebanon county, where he resides there will be a majority against him, and in the entire east, excepting the counties of York, Lehigh and Northampton."

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

A numerous meeting of the "Democratic" citizens of Philadelphia was held on Thursday afternoon, in the west end of the State House. Thomas Leiper, Esq was called to the chair, and Josiah Randall and John R. Neff were appointed Secretaries. The object of the meeting was to obtain a declaration in favor of *John Andrew Shulze* as governor, and a resolution was offered to that effect. But for this, a substitute was immediately proposed, which rejected John A. Shulze. One of the morning papers says—"The friends of Mr. Shulze, finding that the "substitute would be adopted, moved to adjourn "and call a meeting of the Democratic citizens "of the city and county on that day week. The "pretext of this motion was, that there were "persons present from the county. The opponents of Mr. Shulze made no objection to the "adjournment, but stated that they were ready "to meet upon the question at any time." It was resolved, finally, that a meeting be called on Thursday next—"to express their opinion on "the nomination of John Andrew Shulze, the "democratic candidate for the office of governor, "at the ensuing general election."

☞ The friend who, in the editor's absence, made the selections for this day's paper, has inadvertantly reinserted a paragraph or two which appeared in a former number.

Married,

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Robert Patterson, Mr WILLIAM WAGSTAFF, to Miss MINERVA JOHNSON, daughter of Mr. John W. Johnson—all of Allegheny county.

Died,

On Monday last, at Mr. Sweney's near this city, Lieutenant JACOB SPRINGER, in the [illegible] year of his age—a soldier of the revolution.

Eclipse forever!—A tailor in Hudson informs his customers that he has returned from New York, and brought with him a new cut for coats, which he calls the "*Eclipse Pattern Coat*"—*N. Y. Adv.*

We understand that several tailors in Virginia are now making what is called the *Henry coat.* The only difference between that and the New-York *Eclipse* coat is, that the former is *half a length* longer than that of the latter.—*Balt. Pat.*

Caution against Counterfeits!

Counterfeit notes on Stephen Girard's Bank, of the denomination of $5, are in circulation in this city. The paper is nearly similar to that of the genuine notes, but the engraving is bad, and the signature of the Cashier. 'G. Simpson,' bears palpable evidence of the forgery. We understand they have already been passed on several persons, and as there are, doubtless, a number of agents engaged to circulate them, the public cannot be too cautious in receiving notes of that denomination.

[*Phil. paper.*

Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED.

June 15. Keel Boat Dolphin, 25 tons Aaron Hart, owner, M'Clean, master, Kenhawa saltworks, salt and pig metal.

— Keel Boat Nightingale, 20 tons, Z. Reno, owner, L. Reno, master, Cincinnati, tobacco.

— Keel Boat Lady Brown, 35 tons, —— owner, ——, master Steubenville, flour, lead and shot.

— Keel Boat Eliza, 20 tons, Bell, owner, Wright, master, Wheeling, hemp, tobacco, bacon, lead and shot.

— Keel Boat —— 20 tons, Booher, owner, Booher, master, Steubenville, flour and bacon.

— Keel Boat ——, 20 tons, Cochran, owner, Cochran master, Liverpool, Flour and whiskey.

— Keel Boat Lovely Sally, 30 tons, M'Murray, owner, Woohler, master, Louisville, tobacco

18 Keel Boat —— 20 tons, Hawn, owner and master, Zanesville, flour and cotton.

Keel Boat Beaver Trader, 25 tons, Stone, owner and master, Beaver, flour and pig iron.

DEPARTED.

June 15. Keel Boat ——, Aaron Hart owner, Dickey, master, Cincinnati, dry goods and hardware.

— Keel Boat —— 25 tons, Reno, owner, Reno, master, Cincinnati, dry goods and hardware.

18. Keel Boat 31, tons, R. Lindell & Co. owners, Canaga, master, Louisville, dry goods.

Keel Boat —— 26 tons, Young owner, M'Curdy, master, Nashville, dry goods.

19. Keel Boat Triumph, 25 tons, Aaron Hart, owner, M'Lean master, Cincinnati, dry goods

---

☞ The Steam Boat *Congress*, Capt Marks on her voyage up, on the —— inst. about 10 miles above Portsmouth, in the Ohio, was so much injured by a snag, that she sunk; not, however, before she touched the shore, and the passengers, about 100 in number, left her in safety. The cargo, consisting of sugar and bacon, received considerable injury.

MARYLAND UNIVERSITY LOTTERY,

Now drawing in the City of Baltimore.

Highest Prizes:

$20,000—$10,000—$5,000—$4,000—
$3,000—$2,000—5 of $1,000
5 of $500,—&c. &c.

The whole to be completed in sixteen drawings.

Tickets, $10, shares in proportion.

—

Maryland STATE LOTTERY,—No. 2.

Now drawing in the City of Baltimore.

Highest Prizes:

$100,000—$20,000—$10,000—$5,000
$5,000—20 of $1,000, &c. &c.

The whole to be completed in twenty drawings.

Tickets, $20, shares in proportion.

—

Washington MONUMENT LOTTERY,

SIXTH CLASS,

Now drawing in the City of Baltimore.

Highest Prizes:

$20,000—$10,000—$10,000—$5,000—
$2,000—8 of $1,000, &c. &c.

The whole to be completed in sixteen drawings.

Tickets, $10, shares in proportion.

—

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SIXTH CLASS,—NEW SERIES,

To draw in Philadelphia on the 10th day of July next

Highest Prizes:

$8,000—$4,000—$2,336—$2,000—2 of
$1,000—4 of $500, &c. &c.

To be completed in one day.—Tickets, only $6,

FOR SALE AT

TOWNE'S Lottery & Exchange Office,

Market St. Pittsburgh.

Where regular Registers will be kept for examining Tickets, and *CASH PAID FOR PRIZES, AS SOON AS DRAWN.*

Orders, post paid, from any part of the Western country, enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, addressed to JOHN TOWNE, Market street, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to.

June 20.—3t

To my Creditors.

TAKE notice—that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Fayette for the benefit of the laws passed for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said court have appointed the first Monday of August next for the hearing of me and my creditors at the court house in Uniontown, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

William Paull.

Uniontown, June 20, 1823.

BENJAMIN HAYDEN,

(Of the late firm of Hayden & Aubin.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Pittsburgh, that he continues the

Auction & Commission Business,

At No. 6, Main-st Cincinnati, Ohio,

Where he will be happy to attend to all business entrusted to his care.

References in Pittsburgh.
JOHN ALBREE.
MESSRS. STEELE & CO.
Cincinnati, June 6, 1823. [20eo6t.]

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

For Sale,

The unexpired time of

A NEGRO GIRL,

HAVING about 12 years to serve. She is sober, honest, healthy, and a good house-servant. Apply at this Office.

June 20.—3t*

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue and out-cry at 10 o'clock, A. M. on

Friday, the 27th June inst.

All the right, title, interest and claim of George Wallace, deceased, in the hands of his executors, of, in and to three lots, Nos. 35, 36, and 37, in the general plan of the city of Pittsburgh, situate on Penn street; on No. 37 is erected a two story frame stable; and on No. 35, a small two story frame house. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Wallace, dec. at the suit of Abner Barker, for use, &c.

Also,

All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of John O'Hern, of, in and to part of lot No. 314, in the city of Pittsburgh, bounded by Penn street; by ground of John Anderson, by lot No. 115, and by an alley; being fifteen feet in front on Penn street, and running back one hundred and twelve feet and a half, more or less, to the said alley; on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house, and several back buildings; subject to a yearly ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John O'Hern, at the suit of Peter Beard.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of James Kearns, of, in and to a certain tract of land, No. 11, in Elder's district, Deer township, containing 237 acres, be the same more or less; bounded by tracts Nos. 10, 12, 14, 15 and 16, and by the Allegheny river, having about eighty acres cleared; on which are erected two dwelling houses and a double barn. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Kearns, at the suit of John Potts.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of James Robinson, of, in and to eighty-three acres of land, more or less; situate in St Clair township, about four miles from Pittsburgh, bounded by lands of Hugh Lafferty, John Morton, Wilkins, Baldwin, Ormsby and M'Cord, (being a life estate;) on which there is erected a large square log house, a spring-house and a double barn, with about sixty acres of land cleared, and four acres thereof meadow, with a young orchard thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Robinson, at the suit of Brown & Scott.

Also,

By virtue of an alias writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of Nathaniel Plummer, junior, of in and to the following pieces of land, in St. Clair township, viz: One tract called 'Aurora,"—beginning at a sugartree, corner of Isaac Saller's land thence by the same north 78 degrees west, 10 perches to a whiteoak; thence by land of John Henry, south 57 degrees west, 26 perches to a post; thence by Henry's land south 47 degrees east, twenty eight perches to a whiteoak; thence by land of M'Farland, south thirty degrees east 288 perches to a beech; thence by land of M. M'Kean north sixty eight degrees East, 120 perches to a post; thence by vacant land, north 18 degrees west, 205 perches to a post; thence by Pittsburgh manor, north two degrees west, 194 perches to the beginning; containing 398 acres 29 perches, strict measure, (excepting 38 acres 55 perches conveyed to Mrs. M. Pearson,) on which are erected a stone house, a barn, and several other houses, with two orchards, two currant gardens, and about 200 acres of land cleared.—ALSO, One other part or piece of land adjoining the first mentioned, containing 28 acres 77 perches—beginning at a post or corner of Shawhan's land; thence north 66 degrees east, 67 perches, to a post; thence north 26 deg. west, 67 perches to a post; thence by Pittsburgh manor south eighty eight west, 60 perches to a post; thence by the first described land south 18½ degrees west, 90 perches to the beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Nathaniel Plummer, at the suit of the United States.

Also,

By virtue of writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the same court and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the time and place aforesaid, all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of Jesse Newell, of, in and to one undivided third part of 123 acres of land, situate in Wilkins township; bounded by lands of Thomas Mehaffy, Henry Snively, Henry Shook, — Ross and O'Hara's heirs (said right, title, interest, and claim, being a life estate in the said undivided third part. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Jesse Newell, at the suit of Hugh M'Cready. And to be sold by

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office.
Pittsburgh, June 18, 1823.

84

Poetry.

RELIGION SOOTHING SORROW.

From the Charleston Courier.

Again I see returning Spring,
With many an op'ning blossom;
But what, alas! can bring
Peace to the anguish'd bosom?

Again I see the morning ray,
When sable night 's departed,
But what again can joy convey
To him that's broken hearted?

At eve, I see the stars illume
The canopy of Heaven;
But what can cheer the hapless doom
Of man to mis'ry driv'n!—

Religion's Voice! it's pow'r divine,
More dear than op'ning blossom,
Than morning ray, or stars that shine,
Can sooth the anguish'd bosom. E. J.

THE DANDY.

"To this night's masquerade," quoth Dick,
"By pleasure I am beckon'd;
And think t'would be a pleasant trick
To go as Charles the second."

Tom felt for repartee a thirst,
And thus to Richard said;
"You'd better go as Charles the First,
For that requires no head."

Miscellany.

From Peveril of the Peake.

"To love as I would love, would be to yield not an iota to avarice, not one inch to vanity, not to sacrifice the slightest feeling to interest or to ambition; but to give up ALL to fidelity of heart and reciprocal affection."

"And how many women, think you, are capable of feeling such disinterested passion?"

"More by thousands, than there are men who merit it," answered Zarah. Alas! how often do we see the female, pale and wretched and degraded, still following with patient constancy, the footsteps of some predominating tyrant, and submitting to all his injustice with the endurance of a faithful misused spaniel, who prizes a look from his master, tho' the surliest loon that ever disgraced humanity, more than all the pleasure which the world beside can furnish them."

A clergyman who is in the habit of preaching in different parts of the country, was not long since at an inn where he observed a horse jockey trying to take in a simple gentleman, by imposing upon him a broken winded horse for a sound one. The parson knew the bad character of the jockey, and taking the gentleman aside told him to be cautious of the person he was dealing with.—The gentleman finally declined the purchase, and the jockey, quite nettled, observed—'Parson, I had much rather hear you *preach* than see you privately interfere in bargains between man and man, in this way.' 'Well,' replied the Parson,—'if you had been where you ought to have been, last Sunday, you might have heard me *preach*.' 'Where was that,' inquired the jockey. 'In the *State Prison*," retorted the clergymen.—*Bost. Ev. Gaz*

The Hartford (Con.) Mirror says: it was proposed in the House of Representatives, on Friday, that certain restrictions should be laid on the Alewive fishery in Connecticut river, and its branches, during particular seasons, on the supposition that these fish were young *shad*, and that a committee should be appointed to investigate the subject. It is well known that Mice are young Rats, and the reply of the Irishman when charged with stealing a gun, "that he had owned it ever since it was a pistol," was acknowledged to be conclusive. This suggestion is placed beyond doubt, by the discovery of a gentleman who ate Alewives at home and Shad in Hartford, that the anatomical structure is the same, and that both have "*the same number of ribs.*'

Gulliver revived.—The following account of the adventures of an English sportsman, given in the *John Bull* newspaper, exceeds any of the narrative exploits of the renowned Major Longbow.

"As Mr. George Styles, of Little Waltham, was returning home from shooting one day last week, he was surprised at the sudden approach of night, it then being just three o'clock in the afternoon; upon looking upwards to ascertain the true cause of the phenomenon, he perceived immediately above his head a flock of wild geese with extraordinary presence of mind, he fired his fowling piece, (a single barrelled gun of Mr Joseph Manton's) into the centre of the body, and miraculous to say brought down *three hundred and seventy eight birds at one shot!* This however, surprising as it may appear, is equalled in curiosity by the adventure which he subsequently encountered, for having with great difficulty secured 82 of the birds by tying them round his waist, he was considerably surprised and alarmed at finding them gradually recover animation; but judge his horror and astonishment when he found himself suddenly lifted into the air by his resuscitated captives, who, it appeared had been more frightened than hurt and which carried him over a large tract of country, and he finally alighted in the sea, within seven miles of Hastings, where, upon touching the water, he had the presence of mind to disentangle himself by cutting the waistbands of his breeches with a penknife. Thus disencumbered, Mr. Styles continued swimming till midnight, when he was discovered floating in the water by the brig Fanny of Hull, which was passing within three miles of him, which immediately put back, and sent a boat to his relief, and one day last week he returned to his disconsolate family, with little other injury than fatigue.

Styles made a good shot *three hundred and seventy wild geese at one discharge*, but it was not quite equal to a single shot of Major Hairspring, a celebrated sportsman, residing in a wild and romantic spot at the foot of a lofty mountain in one of the western states, where the wild pigeons congregate in the "season of blossoms." Thus he tells the story

"From long habit I was accustomed to break from slumber at 8 o'clock as regularly as the hour came. On one occasion it was so dusky when I awoke that I concluded daylight had just appeared, but looking at my watch I found my usual hour had arrived. Alarmed at the darkness I sprang to the window and soon discovered the cause. A cloud of pigeons so thick and impenetrable that the rays of the sun could not pierce it, spread every where around me. I loaded my musket with a moderate charge of powder, filled it to the muzzle with shot, placed myself at the window described a semi-circle as I discharged the load and as ill luck would have it, did not kill a single bird—but on examining the ground I picked up *five pecks of pigeon legs*, having a little undershot the flock. "Upon my life its true.—What'll lay it is a lie?"

N. Y. Statesman.

Thoughts.

Many men have been capable of doing a wise thing, more a cunning thing, but very few a generous thing.

False critics rail at false wits, as quacks and impostors are still cautioning us to beware of counterfeits, and decry others cheats only to make more way for their own.

The most positive men are the most credulous; since they most believe themselves, and advise most with the fairest flatterer, and worst enemy, their own self-love.

Some people are commended for a giddy kind of good humor, which is as much a virtue as drunkenness.

An excuse is worse and more terrible than a lie: for an excuse is a lie guarded.

The greatest things and the most praiseworthy, that can be done for the public good, are not what require great parts, but great honesty: therefore for a king to make an amiable character, he needs only to be a man of common honesty, well advised.

Men are grateful in the same degree that they are resentful.

PROPOSALS,

For Publishing, by Subscription,

An Historical Narrative

OF THE

CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICES

Of Major-General

William H Harrison,

And a VINDICATION of his Character and Conduct as a Statesman, a Citizen, and Soldier: With a detail of his Negotiations and Wars with the Indians, and the fall of the celebrated Indian Chief TECUMSEH, and his brother the Prophet.

Interspersed with a variety of interesting Anecdotes of the Officers who served in the late war under Gen. Harrison

The whole compiled from original and authentic Documents, furnished by many of the most respectable characters in the United States.

BY M. DAWSON,

Editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser, and author of various Political Tracts.

THOUGH it is one of the glorious privileges of Republicans to have open and free discussion on the characters and conduct of their public functionaries,—yet the people ought to be extremely tenacious of the character of those men who have been in public life and done their duty. Under a republican government, the principal motives which impel men to come forward in the service of their country are a pure principle of patriotism, and a noble ambition of becoming conspicuous, as public men, either in the civil or military capacity; for we must say, that the insignificance of the emoluments of office is such, that without such principles, few or none could be found to offer themselves for any eminent employment in the state. Not so the slaves of monarchical government, who are satisfied with basking in the sunshine of royal favor, and wallowing in the wealth procured by their offices, the duties of which they seldom submit to the drudgery of performing, and which they hold, not only independent but in contempt of the people. Under these circumstances then, we say, that the character of a meritorious public servant is the property of the people, and should by them be held sacred. Under this impression, we have undertaken the task of placing the character of a patriot, a hero, and a virtuous citizen in its proper light, notwithstanding the insidious calumnies that have been blazoned forth by the wicked or inconsiderate. In this task we have been promised the assistance of some of the wisest, the most respectable, and eminent personages in these United States: and we flatter ourselves that we are doing an important duty to posterity, in handing down to it those facts and circumstances which will cast a lustre on the American name and character.

Conditions.

I. The size of the book shall be a large octavo volume, containing from 250 to 300 pages.

II. It shall be printed on good paper, and on an elegant type.

III. The price to subscribers 1 dollar and 50 cents in boards, or 1 dollar and 75 cents bound and lettered.

IV. The work shall be put to press as soon as 200 subscribers shall have been obtained.

Subscriptions received at the Bookstore of Eichbaum & Johnston, Pittsburgh.

June 6.—3t.

Pittsburgh March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS

AND

STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER, } *Assignees.*

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin."

tf.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

CABINET-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business in

Front Street,

ONE DOOR EAST OF MARKET STREET,

and will be happy to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored, and hopes by his attention to receive a share of patronage.

May 2—3m.

Western University of Penn'a.

THE TRUSTEES are requested to attend a special meeting, at 9 o'clock on Thursday, 26th inst. at which time there will be a public examination of the Students of that Institution.

Pittsburgh, June 13.

S. S. ROBERTS,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in

Market, two doors below Front st.

He engages that the work he may be favored with, shall be executed in the best manner, and at the most reasonable prices; and he hopes, by attention to receive a share of public patronage. Country produce and stone coal will be taken in payment for work.

Ready made Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

May 23—3mo.

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill

October 12 tfyaM11

Dissolution of Partnership

H Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING this day by mutual consent dissolved their partnership; they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the firm of H Bonnet & Rouaud to call within two months from this date, and make payment, or settle with either Bonnet or Rouaud, who jointly or separately are authorized to receive and settle the same. Whoever neglect this notice will, after the two months be past, have their accounts and notes put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to call immediately on H Bonnet, who is ready to pay the same when properly authenticated.

H. BONNET,

Who keeps their old stand in Market Street, besides their former general assortment of every description of

DRY GOODS,

Will shortly receive a fresh and supero Supplement—all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved Notes.

January 29, 1823. [F. 7 tf.]

Printing.

EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON,

MARKET STREET—PITTSBURGH,

Having made several excellent additions to their Printing Establishment of Plain and

FANCY TYPES,

suitable for every description of

Letter-Press Printing,

They can execute

BOOKS PAMPHLETS HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS CARDS, CHECKS, TICKETS, NOTICES, &c. &c.

With neatness and accuracy.

Constantly on hand and for sale, all kinds of

Magistrates' Blanks.

June 6.—3t.

APPROVED

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Dr. Robertson's Elixir of Health,

Celebrated for curing coughs, colds, consumptive complaints, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable Nervous Cordial,

For the cure of nervous disorders, indigestion, debility, and female complaints, &c. &c.

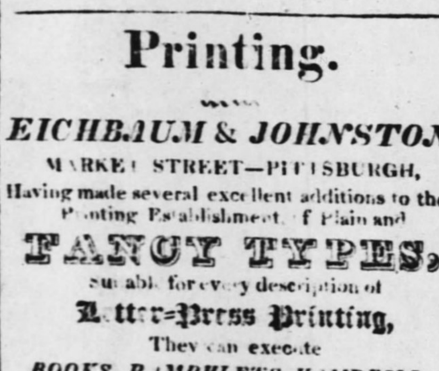
Dr Robertson's Rheumatic Drops,

For the cure of rheumatic complaints, sprains, bruises, scalds, burns, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

STOMACHIC BITTERS,

For strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite, and curing the fever and ague, &c.



For the cure of billious fever, dysentery and other complaints of the bowels, &c. &c.

Dr. Robertson's Worm Lozenges,

An effectual remedy for removing every species of worms in children and grown persons.

☞ The above Medicines are for Sale, GENUINE, in Pittsburgh, ONLY by

H. Bonnet,

MERCHANT, MARKET STREET,

Sole Agent for the Proprietor.

Feb. 28, 1823.—eow12t

Blank Summons & Executions,

For sale at this office.

Louisville Insurance Office.

INSURANCE,

IS offered at a low rate per centum to all persons concerned in Steam Boat navigation, either on the Ohio or Mississippi Rivers; and more particularly to those who are engaged in shipping the produce of the country, or investing their returns in Merchandise.

Those who are shippers per Steam Boats, Barges, Keels or Flats, or part owners thereof, are enabled to secure their interest from total or partial losses by Insurance, who would, in case of total loss be perhaps entirely divested of their whole property.

The Insurance Company are disposed to take risques at a low rate of premium on the first class of boats, and on merchandise shipped in them; and on all description of craft or merchandise on board, agreeably to the risque incurred.

The Insurance Company feel satisfied that when the principles of Insurance shall have been better understood by owners of boats or by shippers, that the maxim of Merchants will be here acknowledged and observed, that, that trade which will not bear the expense of Insurance is not worth the pursuit. Propositions will be received and acted upon between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock, P. M. on every week day

Wm S. Vernon, Sec'y.

No. 6, Prather's Row

April 18.—3m

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from *Levi Wilson's*, 5 miles west of Washington, Pennsylvania, TWO NEGRO MEN; one of them an uncommon straight, likely fellow, about 5 feet from 7 to 9 inches high, square shouldered, rather flat nose, and has every appearance of good disposition. He is about 22 years old, and has a stoppage in his speech; wore away a grey linsey roundabout, linen pantaloons, wool hat, and took with him a pair of grey cloth pantaloons, and had odd shoes one goes by the name of PAYTON; the other, by the name of WILLIAM, is rather spare and bow-legged, small eyes, sharp nose, is turning grey, and appears to be about 32 or 33 years old. He wore away a suit of homespun undyed linsey.—It is presumable they are still in the neighborhood of Washington, if not they will make for Virginia. The above reward will be paid to whomsoever may bring them to me, or my agent in Washington, Pa. or deposite them in jail so that I get them, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them.

If lodged in jail, information may be left with *John Fleming*, Innkeeper Washington.

Thomas T Ibot

May 23, 1823—6t*

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District containing

500 ACRES,

the land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,

Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS

COTTON YARN from the different Factories,

Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq* in

Third Street,

Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

$150 REWARD.

JOHN E. C. FRIESE, a native of Blankenburg near the Harz, in Germany, took his passage at Tonningen, in the year 1807, on board the ship Absona, captain Williams, for Baltimore. At Baltimore he was for some time employ of Mr. Philip R. J. Friese, and afterwards went to Pittsburgh. Nothing having since been heard of him, although inquiries were made at different times, it is to be presumed that he is dead. Whoever gives to the subscribers satisfactory information whether the said J. E. C. Friese be living or dead, and if living of the place of residence, shall receive the above reward.

Brune & Dannemann,

Baltimore, in the state of Maryland.

June 6.—12t.

TYPE, &C.

173 lbs. PICA,
174 " SMALL PICA,
8 Kegs Johnson's Philadelphia Printing Ink
7 do. Starr's Pittsburgh

For sale, at reduced prices for cash, at the Bookstore of

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Market-Street, Pittsburgh.

June 13.—3t.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received in writing by the subscribers till Monday the 23d day of June, for building a BRIDGE over Turtle Creek, on the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh turnpike road.

Robert Stewart,
Thomas Chalfant,
Thomas Neal.

June 13, 1823.—3

Six Cents Reward

RAN away from the subscriber on the 16th inst. an indented black boy named

Charles Gallahue.

nearly 20 years of age. He had no other cause for absconding than an unwillingness to work. I will prosecute any person that may harbor him. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will return said boy to the subscriber residing on Rich-Hill Farm, Ross township Allegheny county, 3 miles from Pittsburgh.

William R. Graham.

June 13.—3*

For Sale.

A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VERY

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street, adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas H. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

"Dickinson's Five Points."

THIS work is just published, and for sale at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.—Price 62½ Cents.

Subscribers are requested to call for their books.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the middle of April last WILLIAM TUNICK, an apprentice to the fulling business, about seventeen years of age. The above reward will be paid for bringing him back, but no charges

John Walker.

Allegheny co. June 6, 1823.—3t*

84

Poetry.

RELIGION SOOTHING SORROW.

From the Charleston Courier.

Again I see returning Spring,
With many an op'ning blossom;
But what, alas! can bring
Peace to the anguish'd bosom?

Again I see the morning ray,
When sable night 's departed,
But what again can joy convey
To him that's broken hearted?

At eve, I see the stars illume
The canopy of Heaven;
But what can cheer the hapless doom
Of man to mis'ry driv'n?—

Religion's Voice! it's pow'r divine,
More dear than op'ning bloss m,
Than morning ray, or stars that shine,
Can sooth the anguish'd bosom. E. J.

THE DANDY.

"To this night's masquerade," quoth Dick,
"By pleasure I am beckon'd;
And think t'would be a pleasant trick
To go as Charles the second."

Tom felt for repartee a thirst,
And thus to Richard said;
"You'd better go as Charles the First,
For that requires no head."

Miscellany.

From Peveril of the Peake.

"To love as I would love, would be to yield not an iota to avarice, not one inch to vanity, not to sacrifice the slightest feeling to interest or to ambition; but to give up ALL to fidelity of heart and reciprocal affection."

"And how many women, think you, are capable of feeling such disinterested passion?"

"More by thousands, than there are men who merit it," answered Zarah. Alas! how often do we see the female, pale and wretched and degraded, still following with patient constancy, the footsteps of some predominating tyrant, and submitting to all his injustice with the endurance of a faithful misused spaniel, who prizes a look from his master, tho' the surliest loon that ever disgraced humanity, more than all the pleasure which the world beside can furnish them."

A clergyman who is in the habit of preaching in different parts of the country, was not long since at an inn where he observed a horse jockey trying to take in a simple gentleman, by imposing upon him a broken winded horse for a sound one. The parson knew the bad character of the jockey, and taking the gentleman aside told him to be cautious of the person he was dealing with.—The gentleman finally declined the purchase, and the jockey, quite nettled, observed— Parson, I had much rather hear you *preach* than see you privately interfere in bargains between man and man, in this way.' 'Well,' replied the Parson,—'if you had been where you ought to have been, last Sunday, you might have heard me *preach*.' 'Where was that,' inquired the jockey. 'In the *State Prison*," retorted the clergymen.—*Bost. Ev. Gaz*

The Hartford (Con.) Mirror says: it was proposed in the House of Representatives, on Friday, that certain restrictions should be laid on the Alewive fishery in Connecticut river, and its branches, during particular seasons on the supposition that these fish were young *shad* and that a committee should be appointed to investigate the subject. It is well known that Mice are young Rats, and the reply of the Irishman when charged with stealing a gun, "that he had owned it ever since it was a pistol," was acknowledged to be conclusive. This suggestion is placed beyond doubt, by the discovery of a gentleman who ate Alewives at home and Shad in Hartford, that the anatomical structure is the same, and that both have "*the same number of ribs*.'

Gulliver revived —The following account of the adventures of an English sportsman, given in the *John Bull* newspaper, exceeds any of the narrative exploits of the renowned Major Longbow.

"As Mr. George Styles, of Little Waltham, was returning home from shooting one day last week, he was surprised at the sudden approach of night, it then being just three o'clock in the afternoon; upon looking upwards to ascertain the true cause of the phenomenon, he perceived immediately above his head a flock of wild geese with extraordinary presence of mind, he fired his fowling piece, (a single barrelled gun of Mr Joseph Manton s) into the centre of the body, and miraculous to say brought down *three hundred and seventy eight birds at one shot!* This however, surprising as it may appear, is equalled in curiosity by the adventure which he subsequently encountered, for having with great difficulty secured 82 of the birds by tying them round his waist, he was considerably surprised and alarmed at finding them gradually recover animation; but judge his horror and astonishment when he found himself suddenly lifted into the air by his resuscitated captives, who, it appeared had been more frightened than hurt and which carried him over a large tract of country, and he finally alighted in the sea, within seven miles of Hastings, where, upon touching the water, he had the presence of mind to disentangle himself by cutting the waistbands of his breeches with a penknife Thus disencumbered, Mr. Styles continued swimming till midnight, when he was discovered floating in the water by the brig Fanny of Hull, which was passing within three miles of him, which immediately put back, and sent a boat to his relief, and one day last week he returned to his disconsolate family, with little other injury than fatigue

Styles made a good shot *three hundred and seventy wild geese at one discharge*, but it was not quite equal to a single shot of Major Hairspring, a celebrated marksman, residing in a wild and romantic spot at the foot of a lofty mountain in one of the western states, where the wild pigeons congregate in the "season of blossoms." Thus he tells the story

"From long habit I was accustomed to break from slumber at 8 o'clock as regularly as the hour came On one occasion it was so dusky when I awoke that I concluded daylight had just appeared, but looking at my watch I found my usual hour had arrived Alarmed at the darkness I sprang to the window and soon discovered the cause. A cloud of pigeons so thick and impenetrable that the rays of the sun could not pierce it, spread every where around me. I loaded my musket with a moderate charge of powder, filled it to the muzzle with shot, placed myself at the window described a semi circle as I discharged the load and as ill luck would have it, did not kill a single bird—but on examining the ground I picked up *five pecks of pigeon legs*, having a little undershot the flock. "Upon my life its true.—What'll lay it is a lie?"

N. Y. Statesman.

Thoughts.

Many men have been capable of doing a wise thing, more a cunning thing, but very few a generous thing

False critics rail at false wits, as quacks and impostors are still cautioning us to beware of counterfeits, and decry others cheats only to make more way for their own

The most positive men are the most credulous, since they most believe themselves, and advise most with the falsest flatterer, and worst enemy, their own self-love.

Some people are commended for a giddy kind of good humor, which is as much a virtue as drunkenness.

An excuse is worse and more terrible than a lie: for an excuse is a lie guarded.

The greatest things and the most praiseworthy, that can be done for the public good, are not what require great parts, but great honesty. therefore for a king to make an amiable character, he needs only to be a man of common honesty, well advised.

Men are grateful in the same degree that they are resentful.

PROPOSALS,

For Publishing by Subscription,

An Historical Narrative

OF THE

CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICES

OF Major-General

William H Harrison,

And a VINDICATION of his Character and Conduct as a Statesman, a Citizen, and Soldier. With a detail of his Negotiations and Wars with the Indians, and the fall of the celebrated Indian Chief TECUMSEH, and his brother the Prophet.

Interspersed with a variety of interesting Anecdotes of the Officers who served in the late war under Gen. Harrison

The whole compiled from original and authentic Documents, furnished by many of the most respectable characters in the United States.

BY M. DAWSON,

Editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser, and author of various Political Tracts.

THOUGH it is one of the glorious privileges of Republicans to have open and free discussion on the characters and conduct of their pubic functionaries,—yet the people ought to be extremely tenacious of the character of those men who have been in public life and done their duty. Under a republican government, the principal motives which impel men to come forward in the service of their country are a pure principle of patriotism, and a noble ambition of becoming conspicuous, as public men, either in the civil or military capacity; for we must say, that the insignificance of the emoluments of office is such, that without such principles, few or none could be found to offer themselves for any eminent employment in the state. Not so the slaves of monarchical government, who are satisfied with basking in the sunshine of royal favor, and wallowing in the wealth procured by their offices, the duties of which they seldom submit to the drudgery of performing, and which they hold, not only independent but in contempt of the people. Under these circumstances then, we say, that the character of a meritorious public servant is the property of the people, and should by them be held sacred. Under this impression, we have undertaken the task of placing the character of a patriot, a hero, and a virtuous citizen in its proper light, notwithstanding the insidious calumnies that have been blazoned forth by the wicked or inconsiderate. In this task we have been promised the assistance of some of the wisest, the most respectable, and eminent personages in these United States: and we flatter ourselves that we are doing an important duty to posterity, in handing down to it those facts and circumstances which will cast a lustre on the American name and character.

Conditions.

I. The size of the book shall be a large octavo volume, containing from 250 to 300 pages.

II. It shall be printed on good paper, and on an elegant type.

III. The price to subscribers 1 dollar and 50 cents in boards, or 1 dollar and 75 cents bound and lettered.

IV. The work shall be put to press as soon as 200 subscribers shall have been obtained.

Subscriptions received at the Bookstore of Eichbaum & Johnston, Pittsburgh.

June 6.—3t

Pittsburgh March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally that R. Patterson & Lambdin have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP, } *Assignees.*
THOMAS COOPER, }

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

CABINET-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business in

Front Street,

ONE DOOR EAST OF MARKET STREET,

and will be happy to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored, and hopes by his attention to receive a share of patronage.

May 2—3mo.

Western University of Penns'a.

THE TRUSTEES are requested to attend a special meeting, at 9 o'clock on Thursday, 26th inst. at which time there will be a public examination of the Students of that Institution.

Pittsburgh, June 13.

S. S. ROBERTS,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in

Market, two doors below Front st.

He engages that the work he may be favored with, shall be executed in the best manner, and at the most reasonable prices; and he hopes, by attention to receive a share of public patronage. Country produce and stone coal will be taken in payment for work.

Ready made Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

May 23—3mo.

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill

October 12 tfyaM11

Dissolution of Partnership

H Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING this day by mutual consent dissolved their partnership; they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the firm of H Bonnet & Rouaud to call within two months from this date, and make payment, or settle with either Bonnet or Rouaud, who jointly or separately are authorized to receive and settle the same Whoever neglect this notice will, after the two months be past, have their accounts and notes put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to call immediately on H Bonnet, who is ready to pay the same when properly authenticated.

H. BONNET,

Who keeps their old stand in Market Street, besides their former general assortment of every description of

DRY GOODS,

Will shortly receive a fresh and superb Supplement—all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved Notes.

January 29, 1823. [F. 7 tf.]

Printing.

EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON,

MARKET STREET—PITTSBURGH,

Having made several excellent additions to their Printing Establishment of Plain and

FANCY TYPES,

suitable for every description of

Letter-Press Printing,

They can execute

BOOKS PAMPHLETS HANDBILLS. CIRCULARS CARDS, CHECKS, TICKETS, NOTICES, &c. &c.

With neatness and accuracy.

Constantly on hand and for sale, all kinds of

Magistrates' Blanks.

June 6.—3t.

APPROVED

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Dr. Robertson's Elixir of Health,

Celebrated for curing coughs, colds, consumptive complaints, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable Nervous Cordial,

For the cure of nervous disorders, indigestion, debility, and female complaints, &c. &c.

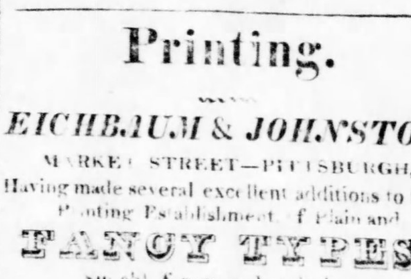
Dr Robertson's Rheumatic Drops,

For the cure of rheumatic complaints, sprains, bruises, scalds, burns, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

STOMACHIC BITTERS,

For strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite, and curing the fever and ague, &c.



For the cure of billious fever, dysentery and other complaints of the bowels, &c. &c.

Dr. Robertson's Worm Lozenges,

An effectual remedy for removing every species of worms in children and grown persons.

☞ The above Medicines are for Sale, GENUINE, in Pittsburgh, ONLY by

H. Bonnet,

MERCHANT, MARKET STREET,

Sole Agent for the Proprietor.

Feb. 28, 1823.—eow12t

Blank Summons & Executions,

For sale at this office.

Louisville Insurance Office.

INSURANCE,

IS offered at a low rate per centum to all persons concerned in Steam Boat navigation either on the Ohio or Mississippi Rivers; and more particularly to those who are engaged in shipping the produce of the country, or investing their returns in Merchandise.

Those who are shippers per Steam Boats, Barges, Keels or Flats, or part owners thereof, are enabled to secure their interest from total or partial losses by Insurance, who would, in case of total loss be perhaps entirely divested of their whole property.

The Insurance Company are disposed to take risques at a low rate of premium on the first class of boats, and on merchandise shipped in them; and on all description of craft or merchandise on board, agreeably to the risque incurred.

The Insurance Company feel satisfied that when the principles of Insurance shall have been better understood by owners of boats or by shippers, that the maxim of Merchants will be here acknowledged and observed that, that trade which will not bear the expense of Insurance is not worth the pursuit. Propositions will be received and acted upon between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock, P. M on every week day

Wm S. Vernon, Sec'y.

No. 6, Prather's Row

April 18.—3m

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from *Levi Wilson's*, 5 miles west of Washington, Pennsylvania, TWO NEGRO MEN; one of them an uncommon straight likely fellow, about 5 feet from 7 to 9 inches high, square shouldered, rather flat nose, and has every appearance of good disposition. He is about 22 years old, and has a stoppage in his speech; wore away a grey linsey roundabout, linen pantaloons, wool hat, and took with him a pair grey cloth pantaloons, and had odd shoes one goes by the name of PAYTON; the other, by the name of WILLIAM, is rather spare and bow-legged, small eyes, sharp nose, is turning grey and appears to be about 32 or 33 years old. He wore away a suit of homespun undyed linsey.—It is presumable they are still in the neighborhood of Washington, if not they will make for Virginia. The above reward will be paid to whomsoever may bring them to me, or my agent in Washington, Pa. or deposite them in jail so that I get them, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them.

If lodged in jail, information may be left with *John Fleming*, Innkeeper Washington.

Thomas Talbot

May 23, 1823—6t*

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District containing

300 ACRES,

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822 —tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,

Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

Geo Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq* in

Third Street,

Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

$150 REWARD.

J. E. C. FRIESE, a native of Blankenburg near the Harz, in Germany, took passage at Tonningen, in the year 1807, on board the ship Aborona, captain Williams, for Baltimore At Baltimore he was for some time in the employ of Mr. Philip R. J. Friese, and afterwards went to Pittsburgh. Nothing having since been heard of him, although inquiries were made at different times, it is to be presumed that he is dead. Whoever gives to the subscribers satisfactory information whether the said J. E. C. Friese be living or dead, and if living the place of residence, shall receive the above reward.

Brune & Dannemann,

Baltimore, in the state of Maryland

June 6.—12t.

TYPE, &C.

173 lbs. PICA,
174 " SMALL PICA,
8 Kegs Johnson's Philadelphia Printing Ink
7 do. Starr's Pittsburgh

For sale, at reduced prices for cash, at the Bookstore of

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Market-Street, Pittsburgh

June 13.—3t.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received in writing by the subscribers till Monday the 23d day of June next, for building a BRIDGE over Turtle Creek, on the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh turnpike road.

Robert Stewart,
Thomas Chalfant,
Thomas Neal.

June 13, 1823.—3

Six Cents Reward

RAN away from the subscriber on the 19th inst. an indented black boy named

Charles Gallahue.

nearly 20 years of age. He had no other cause for absconding than an unwillingness to work. I will prosecute any person that may harbor him. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will return said boy to the subscriber residing on Rich-Hill Farm, Ross township Allegheny county, 3 miles from Pittsburgh.

William R. Graham.

June 13—3*

For Sale,

A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING VERY

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street adjoining the above This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

"Dickinson's Five Points."

THIS work is just published, and for sale at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.—Price 62½ Cents.

Subscribers are requested to call for their books.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the middle of April last WILLIAM TUNICK, an apprentice to the fulling business, about seventeen years of age. The above reward will be paid for bringing him back, but no charges

Copyright Historic Pittsburgh